FIRST EDITION.
Midnight.

CONGRESS.

The Tariff and Tax.

ADJOURNMENT AGAIN.

The Five Minute Rule.

POLITICAL SPEECHES NOT IN ORDER.

Ku-Klux and Civil Rights.

WASHINGTON, May 28, 1872.

SENATE.

ADJOURNMENT.

The Vice President presented the House concurrent resolution to adjourn on June 5d.

Mr. CHANDLER moved to substitute the resolution to adjourn to-morrow.

Mr. MORRILL (Vt.) moved to amend so as to adjourn on the 5th. Lost—22 to 35.

Mr. Chandler's substitute was then rejected—29 to 35.

TARIFF AND TAX.

The tariff and tax bill was then taken up.

Mr. SHERMAN moved to lay it on the table, for the purpose of taking up the resolution reported by him yesterday from the Committee on Finance, applying the five minute rule to debate on the bill or amendments. Agreed to.

Mr. TRUMBULL moved to postpone consideration of the resolution until the first Monday in December next. He regarded this resolution,he said, as one of a series of measures which are changing the character of our Government. From the origin of the Government debate in the Senate had been free until within the last few years, when attempts had been made from time to time to put the Senate under the control, not of the majority, but of a mere minority of its members, by means of caucus dictation. Under this system Senators, instead of voting according to their own convictions, were coerced into voting as dictated by the caucus, and if the political agitation and disruption of parties going on in the country should result in emancipating the representatives of the people and the people themselves from this party despotism, great good would have been gained.

Mr. SHERMAN said that no Senator had objected to the proposition except the Senator from Massachusetts (Sumner). He had been informed that that Senator thus insisted on delaying public business, because he intended to engage in political debate on the tariff bill; and for his part he would stay in session until the end of his term, rather than have the Senate forced in this way by one Senator to do that which it did not wish to do. His only object in proposing to restrict debate was to hasten the public business. He was anxious to adjourn, and in order to adjourn at an early day, the Senate must attend to public business, and to that end must act. There had been political debate and wrangling enough this session, and he hoped there would be no more. The business on hand was to pass this Tariff and Tax bill, by which the people would be relieved in the future of the burdens of taxation, and he wished to confine the Senate to that. The Senator from Illinois (Trumbull) had charged that the resolution was an attempt to deprive the Senate of the right of free speech, and had appealed to senators to sustain him. Trumbull) believed the judgment of the people would be, that when any Senator undertook to delay the passage of a bill so important as this by rehearsing old political speeches on dead issues, the Senate had the right to protect itself and to confine the debate to the pending subject by unanimous consent, or rule, or in any other way. However, as there seemed to be great sensitiveness about adopting the proposition as a rule, he would not insist on that, but could have no unanimous consent to limit the debate, but without such assuagement.

Mr. TRUMBULL said that he did not intend to speak longer than five minutes, either on any amendment or the bill itself. What he objected to was an attempt to put the Senate into a straight jacket.

Mr. SHERMAN said he would modify the resolution so as to apply to amendments, leaving the debate open on the bill itself, but still excluding amendments not germane to the bill.

Mr. SUMNER, who had been temporarily absent, said he understood that Mr. Sherman had stated that he (Sumner) intended to make a political speech on the tariff bill. He had no such intention. He did not desire that he and his friend from Missouri (Schurz) should have an opportunity to reply to the extraordinary attack made on them in the Senate and elsewhere on French Arms Sales, but he did not intend to introduce that subject into this debate, unless the Senate, by refusing him an opportunity, should compel him to do so.

Mr. TRUMBULL said if the passage of this tariff bill should be obstructed by political debate, he would abandon the attempt to pass the bill, and would no longer attempt to restrain his political associates from indulging in political debate. Indeed, he thought he would take part in it himself.

Mr. SUMNER—The lecture of the Senator from Ohio, if a lecture it be, ought not to be addressed to me.

Mr. SHERMAN—It is not a lecture. It is only a notice.

Mr. Sherman's modified proposition was agreed to.

ADJOURNMENT.

The question was on concurring in the resolution to adjourn at twelve o'clock on Monday, June 3.

Mr. MORRILL (Vt.) moved to amend so as to adjourn on Wednesday, June 5, at 3 P. M.

Mr. TIPTON—Make it 6 P. M. If we sit until 8 P. M., these gentlemen will be too late to take the evening train to Philadelphia. [Laughter.]

The resolution to adjourn at noon on Monday, June 3d, was then adopted, and the Senate then resumed consideration of the tariff bill.

TARIFF AND TAX.

The paragraph as to paper, which is included among the articles on which a reduction of ten per cent. on existing duties is provided for, was amended so as to read as follows: "On all paper and manufactures of paper, except books and other printed matter not herein specially provided for; provided that the duty on printing paper, whether sized or unsized, shall be equal to 12½ per cent. ad valorem."

The paragraph in relation to books was struck out so as to leave the present rates of duty unchanged.

The paragraph in relation to copper was struck out, which retains the present duty.

The following section of the House bill was struck out: "Section 5. That all acts and parts of acts requiring duties to be assessed on packages, commissions, drayage, freight, cost of transportation, shipment, transhipment, and other like costs and incidental expenses incurred in packing and shipping merchandise, are hereby repealed, and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this section are hereby repealed."

The rates on saltpetre were fixed as follows: On crude saltpetre, 1 cent per pound; partially refined, 1½ cent per pound; refined 2 cents per pound.

Mr. SHERMAN stated that the additions to the free list made by the Finance Committee amounted to $600,000.

Mr. THURMAN moved to put assafœtida on the free list. Lost.

Mr. SUMNER moved to put on the free list books in any language printed and manufactured twenty years before importation. Agreed to.

Mr. CONKLING said that scientific books ought to be admitted free, and suggested an amendment to that effect.

Mr. SHERMAN and Mr. THURMAN argued that the term "scientific" might be construed to cover books of almost every kind, and the amendment was not pressed.

Mr. SUMNER moved to add to the free list books printed in foreign languages. Not agreed to.

Mr. CHANDLER moved to strike old brass off the free list. Agreed to.

Mr. THURMAN moved to put calomel on the free list. Lost.

The Senate, on motion of Mr. CAMERON, went into executive session, and soon after took a recess until 7:30 P. M.

EVENING SESSION.—The Senate resumed consideration of the tax and tariff bill.

Mr. SHERMAN announced that he had invited the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to be present during the balance of the sessions on this bill.

Mr. WRIGHT gave notice that when the bill, now being considered in Committee of the Whole, should be reported to the Senate, he would offer an amendment to the 4th paragraph putting on the free list hops and unmanufactured timber not otherwise provided for, the effect of which would be to put lumber on the free list.

The paragraph was reserved for consideration in the Senate.

Mr. FLANAGAN gave notice that he would move to strike hides from the free list, and the paragraph was reserved.

The free list was then agreed to.

At Mr. SCOTT's request the section allowing the importation in bond of lumber, hemp, manilla, iron and steel for the construction and equipment of vessels built in the United States, for the purpose of being employed in the foreign trade, was resumed.

The section relating to the payment of a portion of the duties in legal tender notes, the section relating to the use of imported salt in bond for curing fish, and the section repealing the provisions of the act of July 18, 1866, relating to moieties, were also reserved.

Mr. WRIGHT moved to strike out the amendment fixing the tax on tobacco at twenty-four cents per pound, and leave it at twenty cents, as in the House bill.

Mr. SHERMAN said this was a salient point in this bill. The existing law imposed a tax of 32 cents per pound on smoking and 16 cents on chewing tobacco, and the proposition of the House was to impose a uniform tax of 20 cents per pound. The effect of this change would be to reduce the revenue eight million dollars, and the effect of the Senate amendment would be to make the reduction three million dollars less. As the bill came from the Committee on Finance, it would make the aggregate reduction of revenue over fifty-four millions dollars, and one-half of this was a greater reduction than was thought safe, and if the present rates were retained, namely, 16 cents on smoking and 50 cents on chewing tobacco, the aggregate reduction of the revenue by the bill would be only $43,000,000.

Mr. SHERMAN offered an amendment making the tax on the finer grades of tobacco 32 cents per pound, and the tax on cheap grades, excluding fine cut shorts, 16 cents per pound.

All other amendments, so far as the bill was read, were agreed to, certain portions being reserved as stated above. Without voting on the tobacco question, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

JUDICIAL INVESTIGATION.

Mr. BINGHAM, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a resolution directing that committee to continue the investigation into the charges against Judge Delaney, of Kansas, with power to send a sub-committee to Kansas to take testimony. Adopted.

THE KU-KLUX BILL.

Mr. POLAND moved to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill extending the Ku-Klux bill until the end of the next regular session. Rejected—yeas 94, nays 108. Some twenty-two Republicans voted with all the Democrats against the bill.

RAILROAD LAND GRANTS.

Mr. HAWLEY moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill to confirm to the Mississippi & Missouri Railroad Company, and to the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company, the land granted for a railroad from Davenport and Iowa City to Council Bluffs, Iowa. Rejected—yeas 99, nays 72—two-thirds not being in the affirmative.

CIVIL RIGHTS.

Mr. MAYNARD moved to suspend the rules and pass the Senate supplementary civil rights bill. Rejected—yeas 115, nays 85—being less than two-thirds in the affirmative—a strict party vote. The Republicans voting against were Messrs. Ambler, Blair (Mich.), Burchard, Cotton, Dunnan, Farnsworth, Finkelnburg, Garfield, Goodrich, Hay, Kellogg (Conn.), Lowe, McCrary, Morphis, Peters, Sheldon, Smith (Vt.), Strong, Stoughton, Sypher, Whiteley and Willard.—35.

Mr. POLAND, representing the House portion of the Joint Ku-Klux Committee, stated that if the majority had voted for his motion, which required a two-thirds vote, he would have reported, as he had a right to do at this time, a House bill indentical with the Senate bill, and which would require only a simple majority to pass it; but as the vote just taken disclosed a majority against the bill, he should not report a House bill on the same subject, unless further instructed by the committee to do so.

COMMERCE BILL.

The House then took up the bill reported from the Committee on Commerce to revive the navigation and commercial interests of the United States, &c.

After discussion the bill was recommitted.

SUPPLEMENTARY APPORTIONMENT BILL.

Mr. MERCUR made a conference report on the supplementary apportionment bill, which was agreed to. The Senate recedes from its amendments.

AMENDING THE BANKRUPTCY ACT.

Mr. MERCUR, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill to amend the Bankruptcy Act, giving the appointment and removal of registers in bankruptcy to the United States Circuit Court, and making various other alterations in the law.

The bill was passed under a suspension of the rules.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

Mr. BUTLER (Mass.) made a conference report on the bill to further the administration of justice, which was agreed to.

CIVIL RIGHTS.

Mr. BINGHAM moved to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill amendatory of the Civil Rights act. Rejected—yeas 115, nays 87—less than two-thirds in the affirmative. This was also a strictly party vote.

U. I. & M. R. R.

Mr. TOWNSEND (Pa.) moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill granting right of way to the Utah, Idaho & Montana Railroad Company. Agreed to.

POSTOFFICE SITE IN CINCINNATI.

Mr. PERRY (Ohio), from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill authorizing the condemnation and appropriation of property for a site for a postoffice building in Cincinnati. Passed.

The conference report on the bill authorizing the President to appoint the Paymaster General of the army was presented by Mr. COBURN and agreed to.

The House adjourned.

MICHIGAN.

Presbyterian General Assembly.

DETROIT, May 28.—An extended report from the Committee of Bills and Overtures has been before the house this afternoon. On the recommendation of the committee, Presbyteries were urged to appoint a committee on unemployed ministers and vacant churches. The regulation requiring ministers from foreign lands to undergo a probation of one year before they could be received into the Presbytery was repealed. Disapproval was expressed of the opening of art galleries and reading rooms on Sunday. Action by the board of foreign missions are recommended to consider the subject of establishing a missionary lectureship in one of the theological seminaries. Latitudinarian views in respect to language and doctrine are disapproved. The regulation of other papers were passed pertaining to various interests in the Church.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—A permanent free gallery of art has been opened in Brooklyn.

—A papier mache works in Boston was burned on Monday evening. Loss $40,000.

—The departments in Washington will be closed on Decoration Day.

—It is estimated that forty thousand men are engaged in the strike in New York.

—The steamers Nevada and Italy, from Liverpool, have arrived at New York.

—The annual meeting of the American Peace Society was held in Boston on Monday.

—The first rail on the Lake Ontario Shore Railroad was laid on Monday afternoon.

—The annual meeting of the American Unitarian Society met in Boston on Tuesday.

—Col. Wm. R. Hunt, one of wealthiest citizens of Memphis, died of apoplexy on Tuesday.

—Joe Greene, a Red river pilot, died at New Orleans, on Tuesday, of congestion of the brain.

—Cable advices report that the English Government has pardoned a number of condemned Fenians.

—The Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the state of Indiana met in Indianapolis on Tuesday.

—Gen. Trochu, in a speech in the French Assembly on Monday, charged Bonaparte with corrupting the army.

—French papers announce the death, in his sixty-sixth year, of Mr. Theodore Cogniard, a well-known dramatist.

—Archduchess Sophia, mother ins Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria, died on Tuesday morning of typhoid fever.

—President Parker, of the Atalanta Boat Club, denies that he has offered to match the Atalantas on their return from England.

—The steamers Hanover, from Bremen, Westphalia, from Hamburg, and Cuba, from Liverpool, have arrived at New York.

—A little daughter of Mr. Moran, of Toledo, Ohio, was run over and instantly killed by a street car on Sunday afternoon.

—The National Agricultural Association and National Agricultural Congress convened in joint session in St. Louis on Monday.

—The Directors of the Duanesburg Railroad have perfected a lease of their road to the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company.

—William Russell, eighth Duke of Bedford, nephew of Earl Russell, died in London on Monday. He was sixty-four years old.

—The latest rumor announces that Horace Greeley promises to support the Democratic nominee for Governor of New York.

—The trial of Mrs. Hannah Ann Fowler, of Manhasset, L. I., for the alleged murder of her husband by poison, has commenced.

—The National Baptist Educational Convention assembled in Philadelphia on Tuesday. Twenty-five States were represented.

—The Rhode Island General Assembly met at Newport on Tuesday, owing to its organize a State Government for the ensuing year.

—The steamship Partha, from New York, has arrived at Queenstown, and the Ville de Paris, also from New York, has arrived at Brest.

—The Brooklyn Committee of Seventy-five in their final report, say they have evidence of 11,000 fraudulent votes cast in the late election.

—Baron Dalling and Bulwer, letter known as Sir Henry Lytton Bulwer, brother of Lord Lytton, died in London on Monday night, aged sixty-eight.

—A German, fifty years of age, who had just arrived in Erie from Germany, drowned himself on Sunday evening because he could not find his sister immediately.

—A dastardly attempt was made on Monday, at Brentwood, to throw the Long Island Railroad mail train from the track. The engine and tender were wrecked.

—The Paris *Figaro* announces on what it claims to be the best authority that Mdlle. Christine Nilsson will be married to M. Rouseand, in that city, early in July next.

—Marine Judge Cardozo, of New York, decided that the case of Joh Mitchell against General Dix, for imprisonme during the war, was *de facto* removed to the Federal Courts.

—On Monday morning the boiler in Troth, Gordon & Co.'s bleaching works, in Philadelphia, exploded, killing one man and fatally wounding a girl. Five other persons were injured.

—Dr. Andrew J. Lynn, of Boston, was held to bail in $10,000, charged with procuring an abortion resulting in the death of Sarah Brown, a young woman belonging to Fitchburg.

—Rev. John E. Robie, editor of the *Christian Advocate* and one of the oldest Methodist Ministers in Western New York, died suddenly on Sunday at Cowlesville, N. Y., of apoplexy.

—The National Agricultural Congress and National Agricultural Association, in session in St. Louis, effected a consolidation under the name of National Agricultural Congress.

—Gen. Uhrich, who was so severely censured by the French Commission on Capitulations in their report on the surrender of Strasbourg, has been retired from active service in the army.

—The workmen in the furniture trade in Brooklyn held a meeting last night and took measures to co-operate with their fellow workmen in New York in the eight hour movement.

—A collision at the crossing on the Jersey Central Railroad, on Monday morning, at Elizabeth, between New York and Philadelphia, between two trains, caused injuries to six passengers.

—Mexican advices report that General Cevallos has received news from Monterey, stating that the revolutionists are fortifying rapidly, and that, apparently, Trevino and Quiroga will make a stand.

—The railroad war has been renewed in Long Island City, where workmen of the Crosstown Railroad Company and the East Ferry Company took turns in laying and destroying the track of the former company.

—The fifth annual festival of the American Sharpshooter's Society, which was in session at Highland, Illinois, during the past week, closed on Sunday. Jacob Born, of Allegheny City, Pa., took the fourth prize.

—It is reported that Brigham Young has sold his interest in the Utah Central Railroad to Wm. Jennings and Bishop Sharp, for the purpose of taking greater interest in the construction of the Utah Southern Railroad.

—A dispatch from Havana says that Venezuelan advices, received via St. Thomas, state that President Blanco has captured Valencia, and that Salazan, the ex-rebel caudetain, has been captured, court martialed and shot.

—On Tuesday morning, Christian Trefes, a baker of New York, stabbed his wife with a dirk four times. She was living with Franz Lindeman, who was also stabbed. Trefes then stabbed himself. It is thought all will die.

—The suit of James Fisk, Jr., against the Union Pacific Railroad Company, Credit Mobilier and others, has been revived in the United States Circuit Court, Judge Blatchford declaring Mrs. Fisk to be substituted as plaintiff.

—A riot occurred in Jersey City, on Monday afternoon, between a large body of men who had struck for eight hours and men who were hired in their places. Three men were wounded. The riot was broken up by the interference of the police.

—Three negroes named Edward Parker, West Hall and Cash Clay, got into a fight in a disreputable saloon and dance house on St. Louis, on Monday night. Parker was killed, Hall severely stabbed and his skull fractured, and Clay seriously cut.

—A freight train on the Orange, Alexandria & Manassas Railroad ran over a cow about eight miles from Alexandria, on Sunday evening, throwing the engine and cars off the track, killing two brakemen and seriously wounding the fireman.

—In the Hudson case, on trial in Baltimore, on Monday, witnesses were introduced on the part of the defense to disprove the statements of Mary Driscoll, the school girl, in regard to her testimony, who flatly contradicted the most important statement of the girl.

—The Department of Justice will soon issue an order abandoning all suits against those who have filled public office contrary to the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution, and whose political disabilities have just been removed by law. The largest number of such cases is in Tennessee.

—Minor K. Kellogg, the artist, was divorced from his wife, Julia Logan Kellogg, on Tuesday, in Washington, D. C. She is to have custody of their only child. The petition charges abandonment of the husband by the wife more than a year ago. The case is one of incompatibility.

—It is reported that nine Greek criminals, of the worst class, have been released on condition of their immigrating to the United States, and are now on their way to New Orleans *via* Falmouth, England, in the Italian bark Agamemnon. The gang includes some of the Marathon murderers.

—A St. Thomas letter says that President Saget, in opening the Assembly, stated that the rising at Cape Hayti was due to the fact that Baez and Cabral are on the Hayti-n frontier. Baez is concentrating his troops at San Juan. He will be in said, joined by fifteen hundred Haytien refugees.

—The French Internationals held a meeting in New York on Sunday and denounced the women in C. Cridge, for proposing to form an alliment of Internationals, of which she was to be Colonel. The organization of a Council in St. Louis was announced. The Apollo Hall Woman's Convention was strongly condemned.

—Capt. Allston, of the Retriever, a steamer lost during the terrible storm which swept down during the New Foundland seal fishery this spring, reports the total wreck of forty-two vessels, including several steamships. The number of lives imperiled by these disasters amounts to nearly 4,000, of which very few have yet been accounted for.

—A New York reporter, who visited the schoolship Mercury, which lately returned from a cruise in the South Atlantic, says that while the officers only report two boys missing, that none of the crew have been seen since leaving the cruise. Two or three jumped overboard off the coast of Brazil. Another jumped over board while close to New York.

—The Brooklyn Committee of Fifty report that the minutes of their meeting, exposing the demoralization the majority of the Board of Supervisors for 1870 acted as if the large amounts entrusted to them for disbursement were lawful plunder, to be squandered at will, and to the advantage of such of them as might have direct or indirect participation in its partition.

—The counsel for certain members of Christ Episcopal Church, Chicago, filed a bill in Chancery against Rev. Charles E. Cheny, pastor, and the trustees of said church, praying for an injunction restraining further alienation of property and revenues of the parish for the support of a pastor who has been degraded from his office in the church by an Episcopal court.

—A terrible tornado passed over South-western Missouri on Saturday evening. Houses, barns, orchards and fences were completely destroyed. A number of persons were killed, besides a number wounded. On Sunday night the rain fell in torrents, inundating a large part of the country. The Missouri Pacific Railway is a full road bridge for a large stretch of railroad track.

—The reported wholesale destruction of the New Foundland whaling fleet is not credited. A letter from St. Johns, by the last mail, says that fifteen vessels have been lost on the ice, but two or three missing have not been out so long as to be given up for lost. The crews of vessels known to be destroyed were all saved, except four men who were left on the ice by Huntsman. Twenty-nine of these men leave widows, with about one hundred and fifty children.

—A Washington special says that there is general ignorance regarding the new tariff and supplemental article. One statement is that it stood 37 affirmative to 8 negative, with a large number of "pairs"—dodgers. The State Department lobby count gives 49 in favor of ratification and 42 opposed. Hiner, and Carpenter, of Wisconsin were the only regularly acknowledged administrationists opposed to ratification. It is positively ascertained that Sumner, Schurz, Howe and Stevenson voted in the negative. It is generally conceded that Conkling, Davis, Ferry and Sprague did the same thing. Casserly is understood to have dodged.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

CINCINNATI, May 28.—River ten feet six inches; declining. Arrived—Charmer, Evansville; Nightingale, Arkansas river. Departed.—R. R. Hudson, Wheeling; Juniata, Pittsburgh; Davenport, St. Louis.

NASHVILLE, May 28.—River falling; 3½ feet on Harpeth Shoals. Weather warm and partially cloudy. Arrived—Tyrone, Cairo; Umpire, Upper Cumberland.

EVANSVILLE, May 28.—Weather clear and warm. River fallen ten inches. Down—Louisville, 8:30 P. M.; Shannon, 8 A. M.; Grey Eagle, 1 P. M.; Mary Ament; 6; Arkansas Belle, 6; Clarkeclaire No. 2, 6. Up—Wm. Cowag, 7 P. M.; Florence Lee, 10; Robert Burns, 2; Idlewild, 7; Fayette, 9; Jas. E. Rankin, 4 P. M.; Bellevernon, 5. Business dull.

NEW ORLEANS, May 28.—Arrived—City of Quincy and Atlantic and barges, St. Louis. Departed—Pauline Conrad, with 2,100 bales of railroad iron and 100 tons of box sugar for St. Louis. Cloudy and warm.

ST. LOUIS, May 28.—Arrived—Dexter, Davenport; Dictator, Memphis; Voyager, New Orleans; Red Wing, St. Paul; Alice, Kansas City; Andy Johnson, Keokuk; Minnesota, St. Paul; Probasco, Cincinnati. Departed.—Wolfe, Peoria; Glencoe and Crescent, New Orleans; Imperial and Andy Johnson, Keokuk; City of Vicksburg; Vicksburg; Clinton, St. Louis; Arlington, Cincinnati. River falling slowly.

MEMPHIS, May 28.—Cloudy; threatening rain. River about stationary. Arrived—Dictator, St. Louis; Cincinnati. Departed—Great Republic, New Orleans; Colorado, Vicksburg; Allen, Little Rock.

VICKSBURG, May 28.—Down—Mary E. Foe, 8 A. M.; John Kilgour, 9 A. M.; Natchez, 2 P. M. Up—Longworth, 8 last night; City of Helena, 12 M. Warm and clear.

LOUISVILLE, May 28.—River 5 feet 10 inches in canal. Weather fine. Business brisk. Arrived—Rock Island, from St. Louis; Cheshire and barges, Kanawha river. Departed—Rock Island, for Cincinnati; River and barges, Kanawha river.

A WASHINGTON letter to the New York *World* says: "Although the cable keeps everybody well informed as to the movements, while abroad, of Miss Nellie Grant, still inquiries are constantly made about her own account of herself written to her parents. They are in receipt of several long letters from her, telling of the very great enjoyments she is experiencing. Fortunately, although so young, (she will be seventeen the 4th of July,) Miss Grant is one of those girls who is likely to have her head turned by the attention she is receiving in Europe. Although she has been constantly with her parents ever since her father entered upon public life, and has, as a matter of course, received much attention and no little flattery, she is thoroughly unspoiled—is, in fact, one of the most modest, unassuming girls I have ever seen. She is a young lady who will do credit to American young ladyhood abroad. While being a beauty, she is very pretty, having about her that peculiar grace of youth and innocence which is as rare now-a-days as it is charming always. She is about medium height, a little taller, I think, than her mother. She has light brown hair, large, gray eyes, and a fair complexion, with a delicate bloom in her cheeks. She is graceful and quiet in her movements, and easy and natural in her conversation."

THE New York *Tribune*, in its exposition of the milk business in New York city, shows that the actual receipts of milk are 74,800 gallons daily, and that 30,000 gallons are daily purchased as milk. Assuming an average of 25 per cent. water and other adulterations, the people of that city are daily defrauded out of 37,480, or 2,700,000 per year. As the leading authorities, like Drs. Dorgnais and Pereira, state that man cannot survive without the peculiar property and nourishment which are found abundantly in pure milk, the hygienic prospects of the New Yorkers are not particularly cheerful.

REIMPLANTATION is the term applied to a dental process by which a tooth slightly diseased at the root may be removed, cleansed, plugged, reinserted into the original cavity and made to perform its duty as well as ever. It is said to become diseased. After a while our surgeons will be able to take off a man's head, cleanse his brain if befuddled, and put it on again, as fresh and good as new, or when the requisite quantity of brain is lacking, supply it.

A CORRESPONDENT to the *Railroad Gazette* claims that nine-tenth of the railroad accidents occur through the negligence and ignorance of road masters. He thinks that no one should be given this position unless he is a practical track man, and should not have charge of more than sixty miles of road, which should be walked over once a week.

SECOND EDITION.
Four O'Clock.

FOREIGN.

The Insurrection in Cuba.

ATTACK ON A GUNBOAT.

Horse Racing Denounced.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE SUPPLEMENTAL ARTICLE.

LONDON, May 28.—In the House of Commons, this evening, Gladstone replied very briefly to the questions put last night by Disraeli and Horsman concerning the supplemental article. He made no statement of importance, and added nothing to the information already possessed by the public on the subject.

HORSE RACING DENOUNCED.

A lively sensation was created in the House this evening by a bold protest from Tom Hughes against horse racing and the usual adjournment of Parliament for Derby day, which occurs to-morrow.

Mr. Gladstone moved that the House adjourn until Thursday.

Hughes, on rising to oppose the motion, was received with ironical cheers and laughter. He pointed to the fact that the House adjourned only a few hours on Ascension Day for divine worship, and now proposed to adjourn twenty-four hours for the Derby. It was incompatible with the dignity of the Commons to recognize horse racing. The English race courses had introduced the most corrupt and insidious system of gambling which had ever disgraced any country. While he was opposed to this species of amusement, he believed in many sports, like international boat races, cricket, and other salutary competitions of human strength and pluck, and thought they should be encouraged.

The motion for adjournment was carried by a vote of 212 to 58.

CUBA.

REBEL ATTACK ON A GUNBOAT.

HAVANA, May 28.—Insurgents have again made their appearance in the eastern department. While the gunboat Canto was entering the Bay of Banes she was fired on by a band of rebels, who had taken up a position on the cliffs which overhang the channel. The channel is narrow and crooked, and the rebels had every chance to pour on the gunboat a deadly fire. The boat was kept on her course until an opportunity was afforded her to use her guns, when she opened fire on the rebels, and the affair was soon vacated. The commander, pilot and two or three sailors of the Canto were wounded.

INSURGENTS CAPTURED AND KILLED.

A company belonging to a regiment of Espana, under command of ex-insurgent Urquizas, captured and executed the insurgent Colonel Ramon Moreno and his band of four officers and killed ten of the rebels under Vicente Garcia during different engagements. The Spanish Captain Lazaro was killed.

CONSPIRACY AMONG PRISONERS.

Col. Conzales Boet lately discovered a conspiracy against the Spaniards among the prisoners confined in Cascorro and Guamaro. It is reported that this conspiracy has extended to Sagua, Las Tunass, Manzanillo and other places.

INSURGENTS DEFEATED.

A report is current at Puerto Principe that the Spanish forces under the command of Agramonte's band, killed twenty-two men and captured two officers. The same Spanish force also defeated a body of insurgents who were on their way to join the insurgent President by way of the Southern Cortes.

SPAIN.

REASSEMBLING OF THE CORTES.

MADRID, May 28.—The Cortes reassembled today. The resolution of censure directed against the late ministry was rejected.

VESSELS ASHORE.

Advices of the 3d of April from the Philippine Islands report that three Spanish gunboats and several coasters were driven ashore on Cebee Islands during a hurricane.

NEW YORK.

Methodist Book Concern Troubles.

UNEXPLAINED ACCOUNTS.

The Late Boiler Explosion.

BIDS FOR INDIAN SUPPLIES.

NEW YORK, May 28, 1872.

THE BOOK CONCERN TROUBLES.

Yesterday afternoon the special committee appointed by the General Conference to investigate the charges against the Methodist Book Concern, held a meeting, at which the reports of the sub-committees were presented. The chairman of the sub-committee to investigate the affairs of the Printing department reported that the accounts were in a most disgraceful state. In one case there was a blunder of twenty thousand dollars against the bindery, made in footing up a column. It is said that Hoffman concealed this by carrying over sixteen thousand dollars from the wholesale cash, and putting it to the credit of Cumberland.

EVANSVILLE, May 28.—Weather clear and warm. River fallen ten inches. Down—Louisville, 8:30 P. M.; Shannon, 8 A. M.; Grey Eagle, 1 P. M.; Mary Ament; 6; Arkansas Belle, 6; Clarkeclaire No. 2, 6. Up—Wm. Cowag, 7 P. M.; Florence Lee, 10; Robert Burns, 2; Idlewild, 7; Fayette, 9; Jas. E. Rankin, 4 P. M.; Bellevernon, 5. Business dull.

NEW ORLEANS, May 28.—Arrived—City of Quincy and Atlantic and barges, St. Louis. Departed—Pauline Conrad, with 2,100 bales of railroad iron and 100 tons of box sugar for St. Louis. Cloudy and warm.

ST. LOUIS, May 28.—Arrived—Dexter, Davenport; Dictator, Memphis; Voyager, New Orleans; Red Wing, St. Paul; Alice, Kansas City; Andy Johnson, Keokuk; Minnesota, St. Paul; Probasco, Cincinnati. Departed.—Wolfe, Peoria; Glencoe and Crescent, New Orleans; Imperial and Andy Johnson, Keokuk; City of Vicksburg; Vicksburg; Clinton, St. Louis; Arlington, Cincinnati. River falling slowly.

MEMPHIS, May 28.—Cloudy; threatening rain. River about stationary. Arrived—Dictator, St. Louis; Cincinnati. Departed—Great Republic, New Orleans; Colorado, Vicksburg; Allen, Little Rock.

VICKSBURG, May 28.—Down—Mary E. Foe, 8 A. M.; John Kilgour, 9 A. M.; Natchez, 2 P. M. Up—Longworth, 8 last night; City of Helena, 12 M. Warm and clear.

LOUISVILLE, May 28.—River 5 feet 10 inches in canal. Weather fine. Business brisk. Arrived—Rock Island, from St. Louis; Cheshire and barges, Kanawha river. Departed—Rock Island, for Cincinnati; River and barges, Kanawha river.

A WASHINGTON letter to the New York *World* says: "Although the cable keeps everybody well informed as to the movements, while abroad, of Miss Nellie Grant, still inquiries are constantly made about her own account of herself written to her parents. They are in receipt of several long letters from her, telling of the very great enjoyments she is experiencing. Fortunately, although so young, (she will be seventeen the 4th of July,) Miss Grant is one of those girls who is likely to have her head turned by the attention she is receiving in Europe. Although she has been constantly with her parents ever since her father entered upon public life, and has, as a matter of course, received much attention and no little flattery, she is thoroughly unspoiled—is, in fact, one of the most modest, unassuming girls I have ever seen. She is a young lady who will do credit to American young ladyhood abroad. While being a beauty, she is very pretty, having about her that peculiar grace of youth and innocence which is as rare now-a-days as it is charming always. She is about medium height, a little taller, I think, than her mother. She has light brown hair, large, gray eyes, and a fair complexion, with a delicate bloom in her cheeks. She is graceful and quiet in her movements, and easy and natural in her conversation."

THE New York *Tribune*, in its exposition of the milk business in New York city, shows that the actual receipts of milk are 74,800 gallons daily, and that 30,000 gallons are daily purchased as milk. Assuming an average of 25 per cent. water and other adulterations, the people of that city are daily defrauded out of 37,480, or 2,700,000 per year. As the leading authorities, like Drs. Dorgnais and Pereira, state that man cannot survive without the peculiar property and nourishment which are found abundantly in pure milk, the hygienic prospects of the New Yorkers are not particularly cheerful.

REIMPLANTATION is the term applied to a dental process by which a tooth slightly diseased at the root may be removed, cleansed, plugged, reinserted into the original cavity and made to perform its duty as well as ever. It is said to become diseased. After a while our surgeons will be able to take off a man's head, cleanse his brain if befuddled, and put it on again, as fresh and good as new, or when the requisite quantity of brain is lacking, supply it.

A CORRESPONDENT to the *Railroad Gazette* claims that nine-tenth of the railroad accidents occur through the negligence and ignorance of road masters. He thinks that no one should be given this position unless he is a practical track man, and should not have charge of more than sixty miles of road, which should be walked over once a week.

THE CAPITAL.

Red Cloud's Visit to the President.

WEATHER PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, May 28, 1872.

GRANT'S INDIAN POLICY.

The President to-day gave an audience to Red Cloud and his delegation of Indians. The President told them, through an interpreter, that we desired to do all we could to advance the interests of the Indians, and do not wish to remove them from the present territory without their consent, but if they will go to the Cherokee country, we will set apart lands for themselves and their children. It is a large country, where they will never suffer from cold. We will build houses for their chiefs, and give them all shelter, and supply them with produce, and encourage them in farming and assist them in raising stock, and appoint for this purpose either Indians or white men, as they shall prefer. We will also them instruct how to read and speak English, and otherwise contribute to their comfort. All treaty stipulations we have entered into with them will be kept by us so long as they respect them. The Indians then filed before the President, each shaking him by the hand as they slowly retired from the room.

THE KU-KLUX BILL AND ADJOURNMENT.

The defeat of the Ku-Klux bill in the House has an important bearing on the question of final adjournment of Congress. The understanding has been that if the vote of the majority was in favor, the Senate would not act on the conference resolution extending the time until the 3d of June; but if Congress adjourn to-morrow, to be called back by a proclamation to a new session, unlimited in time, the fact that so many Representatives voted against the Ku-Klux bill will probably change this arrangement.

WEATHER PROBABILITIES.

A falling barometer, fresh to brisk carsterly to southerly winds, cloudy weather, and very probably rain, extend eastward over the upper lake region, lower Ohio valley and Tennessee on Wednesday; clear weather continues very generally over the gulf and south Atlantic States, with light to fresh winds, and over the Middle and New England States, with westerly winds, the latter backing to southerly over the lower lake region, with increased cloudiness and possibly threatening weather; dangerous winds not anticipated.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, May 25, 1875.

MR. GREELEY'S LETTER ACCEPTANCE.

Horace Greeley is undoubtedly a perspicuous writer, and his paraphrase of the Cincinnati platform, which in effect makes a new one, is well worthy of study for the lucid scheme that he has so vigorous as similar editorials that have appeared in the *Tribune* hitherto, it is more terse and compact, and not quite so loosely constructed as hastily written editorials are apt to be. As sents to the platform as a whole all parties are utterly rotten and should speedily be buried out of sight, and by influence is strongly of the opinion that he is the proper man to officiate as the undertaker. Having examined with some care the various propositions of public policy which he sets forth I have failed to discern even the color of a new idea. If the mission of the Republican party is fulfilled, because it has nothing new to advance, surely the Greeley party had accomplished its mission before it was born.

Let any one re-examine Greeley's editorial with the view of either corroborating or contradicting the position that it is a new departure, forth are second hand clothing, recolored and repaired perhaps, but unmistakably worn, without a new thread in their composition. The curiosity is, how it is possible for any set of men precisely to put forth, in all their parts and as a new principle or a new political idea, when it is so obvious that no man who does not deceive himself can be imposed upon, that the various propositions set forth have been accomplished facts for the last eight years.

In fact the palming of this empty and well threshed straw for a new, clean sheaf of grain is worthy of the author of "What I know about farming," and while I am astonished at the disingenuousness, I am but astonished at the impudence with which the claim is gravely put forth.

PERSONALITIES.

Farnsworth's attacks upon the Supervising Architect, A. B. Mullett, have not injured the standing of this gentleman in the slightest degree, because it is well understood that the inutility of the illinois member is purely personal. Since Mr. Mullett has been occupying the important position that he now holds, he has been investigated four times, and has been triumphantly vindicated in every case, not merely by the majority report but by that of the entire committee.

The Government has no abler, more efficient, or more honest officer in its employ, and it would be a real calamity if it were to lose his services.

THE NEW AMNESTY LAW.

The exceptions in the new amnesty law cover less than two hundred cases, including Jefferson Davis and John C. Breckinridge. The provisions that no person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice President, or hold any office civil or military under the United States, who, having previously

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Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

JOSIAH KING.....H. M. LONG,
T. P. HOUSTON.....N. P. REED.
KING, REED & CO., Proprietors.

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WEDNESDAY MAY 29, 1872.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR:
J. F. HARTRANFT, Montgomery County.
AUDITOR GENERAL:
HARRISON ALLEN, Warren County.
SUPREME JUDGE:
ULYSSES MERCUR, Bradford County.

FOR CONGRESSMEN AT LARGE.
GEN. HARRY WHITE, Indiana;
GEN. LEWIS WOLL, Cumberland.
DELEGATES AT LARGE TO THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.
WM. M. MEREDITH, Philadelphia;
J. GILLINGHAM FELL, Philadelphia;
GEN. HARRY WHITE, Indiana;
GEN. WM. LILLY, Carbon;
LINN BARTHOLOMEW, Schuylkill;
H. N. M'ALISTER, Centre;
WILLIAM H. ARMSTRONG, Lycoming.
WILLIAM DAVIS, Monroe;
JAMES L. REYNOLDS, Lancaster;
SAMUEL F. DIMMICK, Wayne;
GEO. V. LAWRENCE, Washington;
DAVID N. WHITE, Allegheny;
W. H. AINEY, Lehigh;
JOHN H. WALKER, Erie.

BONDS at Frankfort 96¾.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 113⅛@113⅛.

WE SURRENDER this morning a considerable portion of our editorial space to the publication of a very interesting letter from our correspondent in Japan. It will prove entertaining and gossippy reading matter.

THE Rev. Dr. Huston scandal still furnishes dainty morsels of gossip for the good people of Baltimore, but, as the trial is a secret ecclesiastical one held inside of the locked doors of a church, the testimony transpires in "small cakes," which can be easily digested. These ministerial trials are sickening humbugs, and we are almost tempted to assert that it would be better to keep a villain in service than to afford the scandal that follows his exposure and trial by a church court.

WE think that the general reader is about tired of the reports that almost daily come from New York regarding the affairs of the Methodist Book Concern. It is true that a very large denomination of church folks are more or less interested in the subject, but none can be edified with the reports which one day proclaim fearful frauds as having been perpetrated by the management and the next smooth all over in beautiful honesty. We are tired receiving the conflicting reports about the concern.

OF our new Municipal Hall our city has good reason to be proud, as it is one of the most elegant and complete buildings of the kind in the country. In the ceremonies attending its formal dedications, two other "institutions" of the city were shown off to advantage—the Fire Department and the Police Force. The public reviews of these important auxiliaries were of the most gratifying character and fully demonstrated the fact that in these matters, proportionately to our population, we are not now behind any other prosperous and enterprising city of the Union. The police, in their neat blue uniforms as they appeared on dress parade, presented a magnificent appearance, being all well built and comely looking persons, and their military bearing was remarkably fine. Altogether we flatter ourselves that our city is large enough, in area and population, and perfect enough in its government, to make us all proud that we enjoy citizenship in it.

AGAIN we have to record another terrible disaster, this time on one of the principal streets in the city whereby one man lost his life, and but for a fortuitous intervention of providence many more would have lost theirs. Penn street below Seventh opposite Library Hall was the scene of the disaster, and at about four p. m. this part of the city is very much frequented. It came suddenly, without warning, with a report like that of thunder it startled the inhabitants; and the cloud of lime dust, much in appearance like smoke, brought the fire engines and hose carts with the speed of lightning to the spot. The Coroner's jury who sit to examine the remains of the poor man who lost his life will we trust bring to light the cause of this unfortunate tragedy, we cannot call it accident, that justice may be meted out fully to those who are to blame in the matter. It is astonishing now-a-days how building sare rushed up, and apparently finished; the builders, eager for the money give no care as to what may be the consequence of their haste afterwards. We have no sympathy for their losses in a case like this, but wish that a more severe and lasting punishment should be their portion than their pecuniary loss. The ills that flesh is heir to, are abundant enough without having houses tumbling about the streets through the mismanagement of incompetent, greedy builders or contractors. Really when we see some of these "jerry" built houses and and stores we wonder, and are amazed how they hold together for when a party wall is removed, as is often the case, the other one reveals a sight as if the mortar had been propped up against one wall and then the bricks pitched in any how. This kind of thing is not the result of accident, but of gross carelessness and negligence. We never see houses erected at the present time as they used to be formerly, with solid substantial walls and doors in which comfort and convenience were joined with security and durability, and the reason we are told is, that it don't pay. The truth is the builder or contractor can't get rich quick enough out of it; for such work requires time and good material, the other they can hurry up with green wood and bad workmanship; sometimes they succeed in getting the structure to hold together, at others it comes with a crash to the earth, and the loss of life to such men is quite subordinate to their feelings on the financial loss to themselves.

If we are wrong in these remarks let us have the matter well ventilated, and we will give praise where praise is due, honor to whom honor is due, but at the same time we will, as we are in duty bound, stir up and expose rascality in every form, whether we hit the professed thief or the man who robs us under a cloak of honesty. Anyhow we call upon our public officials to closely watch the case before us and see who is responsible for the blood of the unfortunate man whose death came through the falling of that building on Penn street on Tuesday evening last.

THE COUNTY TICKET.

We think we are safe in saying that the ticket nominated yesterday in the six Republican Conventions of this county gives general satisfaction. We have heard but one expression in reference to it, and that was prompt acquiescence in the work of the conventions. Sterrett and Stowe for the Bench; Negley and Graham for Congress; Hare for Sheriff; McConnel—the veteran of the Allegheny county bar—Purviance, Ewing, J. W. F. White, Howard and Matthew Edwards as delegates to the Constitutional Convention, are all good nominations, and will meet with the universal approval of the party.

Mr. H. H. McCormick, the nominee of the First Legislative district, is a rising young lawyer, of good education and attainments, who will no doubt prove an able Representative.

Mr. S. J. Wainwright, of the Second district, belongs to one of our oldest and most highly respected families, has had a number of years' experience in our City Councils, and will make a good member. Messrs. Newmyer, Ramsey, Ballantine, Sample and Young, are all young men in the vigor of manhood, and will creditably sustain the interests of the county in the Legislature.

The other nominations, McCleary and Hilands for Clerk of Courts, Richardson for Recorder, Gray for Register, McGunnegle for Commissioner and Bell for Director of the Poor, are equally satisfactory and will poll the full vote of the party. The business of the various conventions was promptly effected, and the greatest harmony and order prevailed. The experiment of dividing the work, by calling a number of separate conventions to effect it, has turned out very satisfactorily, and resulted in giving as an unexceptionable ticket. The defeated aspirants take their misfortune good humoredly and yield a hearty assent to the will of the majority. While there are some names left off the ticket which we would like to have had on, yet on the whole we express our hearty approval of the labors of the conventions, and pledge the GAZETTE to a cordial support of the entire ticket.

Outside of the Conventions, as well as inside, the greatest enthusiasm prevailed, which proved that the Republicans of Allegheny county are wide awake to the issues of the campaign. The delegates were active, stirring Republicans, and fitly represented the prevailing sentiment of the county. After a thorough canvass among them, we failed to learn of the existence of a single member of the party in the county who is not in favor of Grant's re-election and utterly opposed to Greeley. The delegates numbered entire seven hundred and twenty citizens, and every district in the county was fully and ably represented.

JAPAN

The Peculiarities of the People—The Mikado's Reception.

[Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

YOKOHAMA, JAPAN, April 23, 1872.

"To stand before kings" or at least before "mean men," is one of the rewards of diligence, so says an ancient, wise Eastern potentate; and from what we glean from history of his time this king was singularly free from a spirit of seclusion which many of his royal Oriental descendants have imbibed in the long interval since he reigned "in such royal majesty as had not been on any king before him in Israel." The above king, though he had as fine castles and palaces as any, did not shut himself up in them from the vulgar gaze, but went freely among his people; he was even nothing loath at one time to give an audience to two women of the town, and to display his wisdom in adjudicating their wrangle. Unlike him is the present Emperor of China, Tung Chi, who the opollir of heathendom never see, and into the sacred privacy of whose audience chamber, at the footstool of the Dragon, no foreign envoy or ambassador has yet been willing to penetrate, at the sacrifice of his own and his country's dignity, by going on all fours. Again, unlike the Emperor of China, is the Mikado of Japan, who, until lately more stern and rigid in his state retirement, than even the boyish ruler of the "Flowery Kingdom," has under the mutual influences of native curiosity and foreign pressure, emerged from the isolated and debasing seclusion of his predecessors into a life becoming to royalty and the civilization of the 19th century; open to the gaze of his own and foreign subjects. Audiences are now granted by his Majesty the Mikado son of heaven &c, as occasions of State demand, and the novelty of such an interview has proportionately passed away. Still it is novel, and probably will always remain so, at least, so long as we have what Sir Walter Scott calls "a curiosity implanted in our nature which receives much gratification from prying into the actions of our fellow creatures." It was more so in 1870, on the bright June morning when the courtesy of an American minister (not my diligence) threw the opportunity of reviewing Japan's ruler, within my way. All the party to be presented were at the Skid-ji or Yedo Hotel on time that day. It was warm, warm enough for Sirius to have been in the ascendant, more midsummer than June and I noticed the hyacinths and roses that poured out their fragrance in the tasteful garden of the Skid-ji were drooping their heads and seemed to want the freshness of early maturity, that this month would bring at home; from the doorstep of the hotel, the delectable mountain of Japan, "Fuji-no-Yama,"—(no-two-mountain,—is peerless) was in full view,—the little truncated cone of snow nearly gone from its top, looked the only cool thing, and quite near in the clear deceptive air of this country.

About a mile messenger from the Japanese War office brought wholesome news to the ministerial party that carriages would be in waiting at the hotel at noon to convey us to the "Naisu-Mairo" or royal grounds, distance about two and a half miles on the eastern or western side of Yeddo. At 12 o'clock, precisely, as the bell in the great temple of Yeddo was booming nine, (Nine is Japanese twelve, theirstime is divided from sunrise to sunset into six hours, and the same during the night periods of two hours each,—and counting reversely, Japanese 6 A. M. being 12; 8 A. M., 11; 10, 10; &c,—all unedudicated Japanese has no word for, nor much idea of any shorter period of time than one European hour. It is impossible to make him understand what is meant by "five minutes" or a "quarter of an hour." Most of the educated, however, are now familiar with our division of the day into 24 hours, and the hour into minutes and seconds. With true Japanese punctuality the carriages (European) were on hand, sent by the Mikado; with them came the Assistant Secretary of War—now in the United States—and several other officials. After the usual salutatory exchanges, the Secretary handed the Minister, Mr. D——, a large ominous looking State document, which contained the details of the coming interview, and was interpreted and explained to each of the party, that none might misconstrue the etiquette of the court. After a few parting arrangements of our respective court dresses, amongst which republican plain black looked most republican, when contrasted with the showy military uniforms of a few in the party, we took to the carriages, into each of which also a Japanese official entered. The carriages were open, except the one in which the Minister and Assistant Secretary of War rode. As we left the gates of the Skid-ji, the grounds (formerly kept constantly there, that foreigners stopping at the hotel and wishing to view the city might ask for them, a protection always granted,) saluted, and a large escort of Japanese Yakonin cavalry joined us.

Our friends in the carriages, the officials, were of the nobility or "Kuge" class. They were dressed in the silk robes of their rank, with the individual family crest worked in white floss in a circle on the back of the robes, feet in white socks and straw sandals; these gentlemen looked enviable pictures of coolness, cleanliness and neatness in habit; nor were their manners less striking than their dress. The Japanese, men, women and children, prince and pariah, are the politest people in the world, far exceeding the French, whose politeness is, I think, much overrated. Each wore the lacquered cap, or head-dress, peculiar to their higher class. I noticed the official who rode with us sported a watch chain of European make. All had protruding from the girdle the beautifully mounted short sword, that no Japanese nobleman of that day could dispense with, and also the small leather case with ivory ornaments, for tobacco, pipe and flint. A long ride through the heart of Yeddo, and out on the further side, brought us to the outer gates of the castle grounds. At intervals in the city were drawn up bodies of troops, saluting as the cortege passed. These troops are stationed at different sections of Yeddo, ostensibly to repress the turbulence of the people, though I have always found the people civil and quiet, whilst the troops the reverse, and the inquisitive curiosity of the people collected itself in groups, and peered at us as we drove by; otherwise the passage through the large city was uninteresting.

Approaching the bronze gate of the first wall, and passing the drawbridge of the first moat, there are seven of the latter, but only four of any size, surrounding the "Naisu Mairo;" we drove inside between two regiments of very fair looking soldiers, headed by a corps of youthful buglers, who sent 'the wild echoes flying' with their shrilly calls as we rattled by. Japanese are fond of martial music, and every regiment has its band of buglers. There is also an Imperial band and a European band-master to instruct it in the divine art; though the latter receives a salary of $500.00 a month, he has not succeeded very well with his pupils chiefly because the Japanese, like their neighbors the Chinese, have a poor idea of harmony. So far they have only succeeded in making a noise, which, I think, would have little effect to sooth the savage, much less the enlightened ear. The first moat about 50 feet wide, was constructed on semi-scientific principles, with scarfs and counterscarfs; the wall was of brick and raised earth, some 30 feet high and 20 feet thick, covered on the top with trees and shrubbery. Entering the first enclosure we had on each hand long rows of low wooden buildings used, some as barracks by the household troops, and others for the storage of Government rice, that nutritious food of the native Japanese, on which Mikado and "coolie" alike, cut their eye teeth. By a late edict I hear, however, that soldiers must eat beef and drink beer, *a la Prusse*, the latest (because victorious) model in the art of war that this progressive people have taken up. Whether the grain-eater can be changed by law into carnivora without going through the various progressive stages of selection and adaptation is a question for Huxley and Darwin.

Passing the second moat and wall (three of the latter in all) like the former, and with more soldiers, and more buglers blowing their brains out, we entered upon the cultivated grounds of the royal residence; there as far as we could see on either side of the carriage-way the view was beautiful. It is the Mikado's pleasure-grounds, where all that money, labor and art could effect had been lavished. From the avenue were disclosed miniature lakes, shaded by magnificent old forest trees, with their windswung tops in the skies; bright parterres of lovely flowers, blooming in rich summer dress, and perfuming the air with their sweetness; hedges of flowering shrubs or the genus "syringa," and gigantic camellias, which here grow on trees twenty feet high. No people in the world excel the Japanese in horticulture; and this enclosure which we hurriedly passed through gave every indication of this knowledge, superadded to regal expenditure. In another part of this large preserve, and between the outer and second walls, I was told the Mikado and his court frequently exercise themselves at the ancient sport of falconry. Crossing the draw of the last moat and under the gateway of the third wall, where more bugle blasts cheered us, and another regiment presented arms, we entered the innermost enclosure where are the royal edifices—royal principally in name.

Japanese architecture is neither massive, gaudy, nor towering. Earthquakes and typhoons, both enemies to high houses, have kept the designs from aspiring skyward. At the guardhouse of the last gate our cavalry escort, except one or two officers, left us, dismounting and awaiting our return; those who remained galloped along by our wheels. A few minutes' ride over a fine gravelled road, on each side houses, but not a soul visible, and an abrupt turn to the left brought us into a large court yard, on the far side of which was a large tiled building, of fine exterior for a Japanese house, but no peculiarity to mark it as a royal residence. Our carriages and escort drew up on one side of the court yard, and we alighted in the midst of a group of Japanese nobles. After the profuse formalities of handshaking, introduction, &c., we were escorted—the American Minister in the van—to the building; ascending a flight of steps, we passed through a richly gilded and lacquered hall, into a large reception room. Here we were shown to seats round a long table, covered, I remember, with a most gorgeous silk tablecloth, grotesquely figured, the most noticeable thing in the room. We were hardly seated when a crowd of Japanese servants came in, moving noiseless and nimble, as the true servant should move (the Chinese come the nearest of any race I have ever seen to this automaton-like movement so desirable in a domestic), and placed in front of each of the party—occulting so much of the beautiful table-cloth—large trays filled with cake and candy, and by their side in Nagasaki China, flowing bowls of tea—and such tea. It would have done the heart of a veteran lover of the beverage good, or started afresh the sluggish bloods of the oldest spinster in Christendom, that "dost sometimes counsel take and sometimes tea." In fact, this tea, had an aroma, if I may use this word, that I never noticed in tea before, even in Yokohoma, where "first chop musters" can be got from the tea tasters who purchase for the general market.

A general conversation took place in the reception room, as far as knowledge of each other's language, and the ubiquity of the interpreters allowed. Japanese pipes and tobacco were next introduced and short puffs of this solace of every people were indulged in, interrupted in a few moments by the entrance of the Foreign Minister, Ministers of War and Finance, and the Prime Minister "I-wa-ku-ra," heads of the Daijo-kwan or Japanese Cabinet. He is now chief of the commission in the United States *en route* to Europe—who came in and were severally introduced through the American Minister, whom they knew, to the members of the party.

After gazing for some time on the boxes of candy, munching a little of the cake, quaffing the delicious Imperial beverage, that cheers but unlike Japanese "saki," does not inebriate, emptying the ashes from the tiny pipes into a bronze receptacle called a "shibatchi," containing the charcoal light and heat of Japanese houses; interchanging views, &c.; an officer came in and delivered a message to "Iwakura," who in turn gave it to us through the interpreter and Mr. D——. It was that the Mikado was ready to receive us, and also stating that the usual audience room was undergoing repairs, consequently we would be received in the building in which we then were, in a room improvised for the occasion. Following the lead of the Prime Minister and Mr. D——, were were conducted through a long corridor with a rich curiously figured papering, and on the other opening into divisions or rooms, the separations made by artistically painted folding screens, in one of which rooms were seated a row of Japanese musicians, performing a series of plaintive sounds, hardly musical. A short walk over the lacquered floor of the hall, brought us into the immediate presence of royalty, by entering through sliding partitions, partially open, a great room on each side of this room, to our right and left (the party drew up when inside) were two rows of Japanese nobles in full court regalia, the first row kneeling, and all having their sword hand on the hilts of their long swords. At the end of the room farthest from the entrance, on a raised dais hung round with a canopy of embroidered silk tapestry, sat His Majesty the Mikado, or as the Japanese call him—the "Tenno" of Japan. The American Minister, advancing a few steps, made a neat address, informing the Emperor of the new honor the home government had conferred upon him (minister plenipotentiary and envoy extraordinary) a compliment alike to himself and the country to which he was accredited, &c., closing with a few flattering remarks about the progress of Japan. When he concluded, the Mikado bowed his head and handed a paper in Japanese characters, to a noble at his side; the Kuge took it, half kneeling, and stepping out to a distance from the throne, read it in a clear voice in Japanese, then folded it and gave to Mr. E——, who in turn gave him a copy of his address. The Mikado's speech was short and sweet, first congratulating the Minister on his elevation, he said; "If His Excellency the Minister of the United States, or any of the estimable gentlemen who accompanied him, knew of anything that might benefit Japan, or his subjects the Japanese, he would be happy to receive it through the superior officers of his realm, with whom he hoped they would confer." The Minister then formally presented by name each of the party to the Mikado who nodded slightly as each name was announced, and at the conclusion, the party bowing and backing, withdrew and the interview was over. Returning to the reception room into which we were first ushered, tea-cake and "Saki," a liquor made of rice, were served and after a few moments conversation, during which the party were tendered an invitation to dine at the "Hama-goten" one of the country seats of the Mikado, where we would be entertained by Mr. Sawa, Minister of Finance; we parted with the "Dai-jo-kwan," lade adieu to the lookers, and withdrew to the carriages, accompanied by the same officials as before, and returned to the Skid-ji, guarded, bugled and saluted, in the same manner as in going.

Of course, I had very little time to cast my eyes on the Sovereign of Japan, as all receptions of this kind though formal are quickly over. I improved my few minutes, however, as well as the subdued light that came into the room, through the oil-paper window panes, the novelty of the occasion and the etiquette of the place would permit. I will now give you a personal description of the ruler of Japan, a personage who a few years ago was held as sacred as the grand Lama, and who the common people of Japan to-day believe to be more than human, and that to look upon him entails the loss of the precious boon of sight. No "Coolie" with whom I may talk, in the street would believe me were I to tell him I had seen the Tenno. The Mikado is about 21 years of age, although he looks older. He appeared sitting to be much taller than the average Japanese (who are unusually short), probably about 5 ft. 9 in. or 10 in. He cannot be called handsome, though he has a pleasing and dignified look; a fine open face and high forehead, but with a large, sensual mouth which detracts from its perfection. His hair and eyes are black, the former brushed up into a knot and concealed by a head-dress called the "Ka-mu'-ra," which all the royal blood wear; this was fastened by a band around his forehead and had two black top knots or plumes, standing up about six inches and falling over gracefully backwards; it appeared to be made of crape and lacquered over. His dress was a loose flowing robe of brown silk, and his hands and arms were enveloped in its numerous folds; his trowsers, or "Ha-ka'ma's" were of a lighter color, loose also and extending below the knee his feet were encased in white stockings (perhaps I am going into details) that only reached to the ankle, from this to where the "Ha-ka'ma's" extended, a short distance was bare and his royal skin give me a prettier word as some one says and I'll use it, it looked clean but tawny. He wore sandals confined to the foot by light straps, crossing on the instep and passing between the great toe. A heavy gold chain over the neck, and entering the recesses of his robe was the only ornament he wore; the robe was marked with his crest and the royal chrysanthemum in the figures of the material.

It is said that the Mikado now (1872) wears European clothing occasionally in the castle and grounds, but he has never so appeared publicly. The Mikado is married, having a queen, and eighty concubines; this is moderate for an oriental prince. I hear the Mikadress is soon to give him an heir to his wealth, his titles and his cares, for I presume he has them.

* * * * * * *

Since my last, we have had several legitimate causes for excitement. On March 26th an attempt was made to assassinate the Mikado, at least, this said to be the object of ten armed men who tried, on the evening of that day to force their way into the interior of the castle; they did succeed in getting in as far as the inner gate of the third wall. Here they showed a petition to the guards, and demanded admittance to present it to the Emperor. It was denied, and they drew their swords and rushed on the guards, but the latter fired upon and repulsed them, killing six and capturing the rest. The latter were decapitated at sunrise next morning. It is supposed they were members of a large and discontented faction in Yeddo, who hoped to profit by the commotion incident to such an affair, as they could hardly have expected to penetrate into the royal presence. Since then, rumors of a general conspiracy in Yeddo are afloat, having for its object the overthrow of the present government, and a general extirpation of foreigners in Japan. Foreigners in Yeddo have been warned to be very circumspect, and not to go about after night-fall, nor at any time without a guard, which the government is willing to furnish on demand. I do not think there is any danger of a serious outbreak, though perhaps the absence of so many of the higher governmental officials from Japan may lead the discontented to make attempts.

It is perhaps well I partially described Yeddo in my previous letter. On the 3d of this month a most disastrous fire wiped out a large portion of it. A distance of two and a half miles by a mile, to a half mile wide, was burned. It commenced on the side of the city nearest the "Naisom-Mairo," in fact, in one of the soldiers' barracks within the first wall and moat described above. Leaping this wall, the moat and the "To-kai-do" road, it caught a house on the edge of the city, and away it went to the Bay of Yeddo, two and a half miles on the other side, the last house burned being the Skid-ji, also mentioned above. It was the same old story—a soldier's pipe, (not a cow and a kerosene lamp), a dry *spell* antecedent, and a fierce wind. The loss is estimated at $1,500,000. Nearly all the government offices, the Great Temple and 50 smaller ones, 5,100 dwellings, 20,272 people burned out, 41 streets destroyed in the district, and most of the old Dai-mio's "Yash-kis" or palaces. The people take it very contentedly, and why not? Yeddo is rebuilt every decade on account of the frequency of the fires. This one, however, was unusually severe. A Japanese paper—the only one in Japan, published in Yeddo—compares it to the Chicago disaster, and even asserts, as that city, so Yeddo will rise "*Phœnix-like from her ashes.*" Government is supplying the destitute with rice, and as there are tons piled upon tons of that pearly food in the national granaries, the hungry wolf want that travels on the trail of disaster is kept from the door and the Japanese with commendable zeal and equanimity, begot of heathen fatalism are rebuilding their capital city, instead of despondently ripping up their bowels, or seeking an easier "hari-kari" in the bright waters of the Bay of Yeddo.

J. B. R.

THE ASPECT.

BELLEVERNON, PA., May 27, 1872.

EDITORS GAZETTE: As the Presidential pot is beginning to boil, I propose to say a few words to the readers of the GAZETTE relative to the present aspect of political affairs. During the past six weeks I have travelled extensively throughout the western portion of Pennsylvania, and by coming directly in contact with the masses of the people, have been able to learn their views in reference to the approaching struggle. As I am neither an office holder or office seeker, no one can attribute selfish motives in prompting this communication. General Grant is undoubtedly the favorite of the great mass of the Republican party; they have not forgotton the dark and and gloomy days of the rebellion preceding the capture of Fort Donaldson and Vicksburg, when every patriotic heart in the Union was not only put out but looked to the future with the most agonizing forebodings. At this critical period, a merciful Providence raised up our heroic President, whose thunder tones and powerful strokes, crushed the infamous rebellion, and sent a thrill of joy from Maine to California. The people elevated him to the highest position in the gift of the nation and he has proved himself as honest, patriotic a nd successful in the latter position, as he was in the field at the head of our armies. The comparatively few dissatisfied Republicans are composed of disaffected office seekers, and those friends of those that have been removed from office for incapacity, or something worse. But the great mass of the party throughout the country, the intelligent, and candid mechanics, farmers and professional men are convinced of the ability and integrity of General Grant. If he is nominated at Philadelphia I predict his election by a larger majority than he received before. Horace Greeley has some good traits in his character, but he has lost the influence he had at one time in the Republican party. The inconsistent course he has pursued, is gradually sinking him into the political grave occupied by Salmon P. Chase, Ex-Senator Doolittle, and others. When the war clouds were lowering Mr. Greeley urged that the Southern States be permitted to depart in peace. After the first battle at Bull Run, no paper was more violent and vindictive in the cry of "on to Richmond," than the New York *Tribune*. The last straw that broke the "camels back" was the bailing of Jeff Davis. "That was a pill too bitter to swallow, and the most devoted of Mr. Greeley's admirers were compelled to acknowledge that they had lost confidence in him. The thousands of loyal people that have lost sons and brothers, never can forget that Jeff Davis was the head and front of the gigantic rebellion, and that he is to-day as bitter and vindictive towards the Government as he was during the war.

The recent rains have been very beneficial to the growing crops, and I have never seen the Monongahela valley present a more attractive appearance. The good old GAZETTE is duly appreciated, and I think no more largely circulated in this section of country than any of the Pittsburgh papers.

Yours Truly,

D. R. S.

STANDING BY THE FLAG.

The Colored People Against Greeley.

A meeting of the colored voters of West Chester was held May 18, 1872, George Barry chairman, and Oliver Reynolds secretary, at which the following preamble and resolutions offered by Oliver Reynolds were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, It has been echoed from a number of leading Journals that the Cincinnati nominee for President stands high with the colored voters; therefore be it

Resolved, That we the colored voters of West Chester hereby make known our want of sympathy with the Cincinnati nominations.

Resolved, That we regard and announce all steps out of the Republican party of the nation as leading to the Democratic camp.

Resolved, That we pledge our undivided support to the candidates to be nominated by the Philadelphia Convention.

Resolved, That we endorse President Grant's Administration, and we recognize his faithfulness to the fundamental principles of our Government by remembering all classes of people in his national appointments.

Resolved, That whilst we acknowledge Hon. Horace Greeley as a former champion of human freedom, we deem the line he has pursued, and earnestly insist upon his withdrawal as a leader of the Liberal faction, whose movements, we believe, are prompted by evil designs.

Resolved, That Hon. Charles Sumner is entitled to our most hearty thanks for remaining in his seat and discharging the duties of a Senator of our common country during the meeting of the Cincinnati Convention.

Reduction of Taxation.

The reduction secured under the new tariff bill is stated as follows:

Articles.	Duty.
Coal	$218,254
Salt	615,522
Leather	529,490
Chickory	92,880
Cotton (manufactures of)	1,077,383
Wool and manufactures of	3,358,274
Iron and manufactures of	1,376,612
Metals and manufactures of	284,966
India rubber and manufactures of	53,207
Gutta percha and manufactures of	510
Straw and manufactures	65,347
Oil cloths and manufactures	2,786
Steel and manufactures of	189,256
Lumber and manufactures of	185,980
Chemicals and other articles	594,944
Mustard, ground	10,462
Currants, figs and raisins	1,036,517
Copper and manufactures of	37,763
Plate glass (including silvered)	94,291
Tin in sheets or plates	946,077
Paper and its manufactures	6,101
Total reduction dutiable	$11,076,629
Free list	18,569,148
Grand total reduction	$29,645,778

Many other articles have the duties reduced, such as books, newspapers, printed matter, vermuth and burlaps, the amount of reduction on which is not estimated. It is calculated that the aggregate will reach somewhat beyond $30,000,000.

Sickness of Forty Years' Duration Cured.

The cure related below is one of a very remarkable kind, on account of its long duration, and is well worthy of the attention of all those who may be afflicted with chronic disease of any kind, showing clearly that all such cases can be cured. It is that of Jacob Wagner, a respectable farmer, aged 63 years, of New Sewickley township, who has been in gradually failing health for a period of about forty years. The disease manifested itself by a continued cough and a wasting state of health, which, about the beginning of last October, culminated in an attack which showed that the lungs were becoming seriously affected. Mr. Wagner, in this state of his case, applied to Dr. Keyser, of this city, who, by a system of medicine of a restorative kind, has completely cured him and restored him to a state of health to which he has been a stranger for many long and weary years. His cure is thorough and complete, and evinces an amount of skill and perseverance in the treatment of such cases, by Dr. Keyser, which is rarely if ever attained in a life time. The cure was chiefly effected by Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure, and is another of the many instances of the wonderful restorative power of that medicine, in the cure of every disease of long standing, especially those in which the pulmonary organs and the blood are deteriorated.

Dr. Keyser's office is at 167 Liberty street, in the rear of his living store, from 10 A. M. until 1 P. M., and from 3 until 6 P. M., and on Saturday's at night.

A treatise on Lung Diseases sent wherever it is wanted.

A WHOLESOME STIMULANT THAT IS ABSOLUTETY PURE.

Physicians throughout the world agree as to the necessity for diffusive stimulants in medical practice, but complain, and with good reason, of the impossibility of obtaining them pure. The difficulty here presented would be a serious one indeed, if the class of agents was limited to the adulterated liquors and wines of trade. It vanishes, however, when the absolute purity and extraordinary curative properties of Hostetter's Bitters are taken into consideration. As a stimulant the article is absolutely free from everything objectionable; but of this is only one of its recommendations. It is were nothing more than an excitant, its effects would be fleeting. It might refresh and revive the system for a few minutes, but could produce no permanent benefit. The stimulating elements of the Bitters is a means, not an end. The tonic, anti-bilious, depurative and aperital vegetable lutces combined in the preparation are the agents that impart vigor and regularity to the weakened and disordered organization, the spirituous principle being chiefly used in diffusing their influence through the system, and otherwise facilitating their operation. Alcohol, even in its purest form, is not so much a medicine as a motive power, by which the specifics of the vegetable kingdom may be brought to bear upon the debilitated and disordered organs that require renovating and regulating; and it is in this way that the pure essence of rye incorporated in Hostetter's Bitters increases the efficiency of the purely medical ingredients.

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Why go to Saratoga when you can go to
JAS. E. BURNS & CO.'S DRUG STORE,
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You will find
CONGRESS WATER,
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Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.

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INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

To all seeking investment, combining large profit with abundant security, we offer and recommend the first mortgage 7-30 Gold Bonds of the North Pacific Railroad Company.

They have thirty years to run, and bear interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent. in gold.

Many holders of 6-20s are exchanging them for Northern Pacifics, and thereby **Increasing their Annual Income Nearly One-Third.**

The highest current rate will be paid for all marketable securities received in exchange.

The Company is now offering for sale to settlers and colonies Three Million Acres if its Lands in Minnesota, and a large area on the Pacific coast will soon be placed on the Market. Many thousand acres have already been sold. The proceeds of land sales constitute a SINKING FUND for the First Mortgage Bonds, and the Bonds are at all times convertible at 1-10 into the Company's Lands at market prices.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
Financial Agents North Pacific Railroad.

These bonds are for sale by the following agents in Pittsburgh:

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JAS. T. BRADY & CO.,
IRA B. McVAY & CO.,
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With entire confidence I recommend these Bonds to the public.

J. K. MOORHEAD,
General Agent Pittsburgh District.

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45 BRADY STREET,
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Particular attention paid to the collection of claims. Titles examined and Abstracts furnished. Information concerning lands entered by parties in the East, furnished FREE OF CHARGE. my21:r36-1

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Small Figured P. K's,
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AT 33 CENTS, ONE CASE
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the most complete assortment, both as to style and quality, ever offered in this city, and at PRICES THAT CANNOT FAIL TO GIVE SATISFACTION.

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Buy and sell all kinds of
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We offer for sale the following Local Securities at Par and Accrued Interest:
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JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, May 28, 1872.

There was but little alteration in the Pittsburgh money market to-day. The tendency, however, is to an easy condition in financial operations. The National banks, with one exception, reported sufficient means to meet the demands of their customers. The institutions referred to is doing a large business, and for the reason of an increased suspense account, finds it more difficult to accommodate its patrons than was its wont to do some months ago. Some of the stockholders have been talking about calling a meeting, appointing a committee and have discounts and their affairs generally examined into. Whether it will go thus far, there is not sufficient publicity as yet given to speak authoritatively on the subject. The readers of the GAZETTE will, however, be put in possession of any facts that are made public. It would no doubt be well if the stockholders of the National banks generally were to hold meetings every six months, and appoint a committee, who would act in a kind of supervisory way. This would be a wholesome check and prevent the directors from falling into channels of partiality, favoritism, family greed, or political influence. This is a matter that could be dwelt upon at much greater length, and will be referred to hereafter, but want of space prevents us speaking *in extenso* at present. As the close of the spring months approaches, the outlook more and more convinces the seeker after financial information that a season of ease is about being entered upon, that cannot fail to benefit the manufacturer, who, as trade is now constituted, is almost continually in the market for loans.

General business to-day was lively, and the upward tendency of gold this afternoon tends to accelerate it. The fluctuations of the past week unsettles to some extent the minds of those who, from a careful survey of the large amount of importations and other matters that rule the gold premium, had concluded that this commodity must go up now; but they are becoming reassured, and are making their calculations accordingly.

Local stocks are dull; 32 is offered for Allegheny Valley stock, and 30 asked.

Large operations are being made in real estate in this vicinity. So soon as consummated, the details will be given our readers. Property in all directions in this locality shows an upward tendency.

Geo. B. Hill & Co., Brokers, cor. Wood Street and Third Avenue, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from their latest advices by telegraph.

	Monday.	Tuesday.
Bonds...1881	119½	119½
5-20s—1862	113⅜	113⅝
" 1864	113⅛	113⅝
" 1865	113⅝	113⅝
" 1865 new	113⅛	113½
" 1867	117	117⅛
" 1868	116⅞	117⅛
10-40s	113	113⅛
Gold	114	
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	97⅜	97⅝
Do Scrip	93	93½
Erie	68¾	68¾
Fort Wayne	97	97
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	124	91
Rock Island	111½	110⅞
Wabash		75⅛
Union Pacific	46½	39⅛
Ohio & Mississippi	47¾	47¾
Pacific Mail	47	43⅞
West. Union Telegraph	76½	76¾
Adams Express	99½	97
American Express	79	79¾
U. S. Express	84¾	84½
Wells Fargo	90	84½

—Messrs. Gilbough, Bond & Co. bankers and brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the prices to-day of the most active stocks:

	Monday.	Tuesday.
Penna. Central	58	58
Penna. Allotments	57¾	57¾
Reading R. R.	60	60
Camden & Amboy	126½	126⅛
Oil Creek & Alleg'y R.R	38½	38
Central Transportation	24	24
Empire Transportation	34	34
Union Transportation	80	80
Pittsburgh City Stks	75½	75½
A. V. R. R. 7-30's	95¾	95⅝
Lehigh Valley R.	59¾	59¾
Philadelphia & Erie	28	28⅛

Closing quotations as received by James T. Brady & Co:

Gold	114	U. S. 6s, 1881	117½
U. S. 5-20s, '62	113¾	U. S. 5-20s, '64	113⅝
U. S. 5-20s, '65	115¾	5-20 Jan & Jy '65	111½
4-20 Jan & Jy '67	117⅝	5-20 Jan & Jy '68	117⅝

NEW YORK, May 28, 1872.

Gold has but pretty active at the following figures: 113⅜ 113⅝, 113¾, 113¾ and 113⅞, closing at 113⅝@113¾. Loans from 2 to 5 per cent. for carrying. Clearings, about $30,000,000.

It is said that portion of the gold engaged for Wednesday steamers will not be shipped. Government closed strong at ⅛ per cent. advance on last night's prices. State bonds dull; Tennessees flat and North and South Carolinas weak. Money easy at 6@6. Stocks opened steady, anon first call were slightly better, but afterward were very weak, Erie being the chief point of sack, selling down to 66¾ on second call from the opening price. During the afternoon Erie be sold down to 63¾. The entire market w weak. Northwestern sold down to 73. India Central to 38¾. B., H. and Erie to 7. Pacif Mail was steady. At the close the market lled, and there was an advance of ½ to 1 per nt. The uncertainty regarding the treaty a reports that it had failed caused the advance gold and the decline in stocks.

The *H* has a report that the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central is cornered, and that it can acdingly be run up to almost any price entirely irpendent of its intrinsic value. Washington legrams says the President has signed the billving the Pacific Mail an extra subsidy of $1,000.

Stock exchange 109¾.

GOVERNMENTS.—Coupons '81, 119½@5-20's of '62, 113½; do '64, 113¾; do '65, 115; new '65, 116⅛@7; '67, 117⅜; do '68, 117⅝; 10-40's 113⅛; currency 6s, 117¾; new 5s, 112⅝.

STATE BONDS.—Mississippi, 90½; Tennessee, old 7; new, 73; Virginia, new, 53; old, 48; No Carolina, old, 30; new, 20.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Western Union Telegraph, 76; Qksilver, 34½; Adams Express, 97; Wells,rgo & Co., 93; American M. U., 78¾; Unitedtates, 81⅛; Pacific Mail, 75¾; New York ctral, 97⅝; scrip, 93⅛; Erie, 64¾; ditto preferd, 83; Harlem, 124; do preferred, 130; Michig Central, 116⅛; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 91; Nawestern, 73¾; do preferred, 93; Rock Island 110⅜; New Jersey Central, 109; St. Paul, 54; do preferred, 78; Wabash, 75¼; do pred, 86; Ft. Wayne, 97; Terre Haute, 23; doreferred, 40; Chicago & Alton, 117; do pfered, 118; Ohio & Mississippi, 47⅝; C. C. & C., 92½; Burlington & Quincy, 130; Lake Shore, 94; Panama, 395; Illinois Central, 136; Union tific, 39⅛; Central Pacific bonds, 103¾; Union, 56; Delaware & Lackawanna, 106⅝.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, May 28, 1872.

ASHES—Quiet and unchanged. Common Soda Ash, 5cts; refined, 6½cts; Nitrate Soda, 5to 5¼; Pots, 10; Pearls, 11.

APPLES—Green apples continue dull, but prices are nominally unchanged; small sales within the range of $4 to $5 per barrel, as to quality.

BUTTER—With continued liberal receipts and stocks accumulating, prices are weak and drooping; we now quote good to prime solid packed at 15 to 17, and prime to choice roll at 18 to 20. The peddlers and country people are bringing almost enough to supply the demand, and, in consequence, commission men experience great difficulty in selling even at the reduced prices.

BEANS—Scarce and in demand, and prices are well sustained, $2.50 to $2.75 per bushel.

BROOM CORN—In quiet and prices are nominally unchanged; 5 to 8cts according to quality.

CHEESE—Is steady, with a good local trade, and notwithstanding the receipts continue liberal, stocks do not seem to be accumulating, and prices are maintained. We quote new factory at 11 to 12 for Dairy; 13½ to 14 for Factory, and 14 to 14½ for Goshen.

CARBON OIL—Is dull and unchanged; 19 to 19½ by the car load, and 2 to 3 cts additional for smaller lots.

COUNTRY BACON—Shoulders, 4½ to 5; Clear Sides, 6 to 6½; Hams, 8 to 9. Country Lard, 7 to 8 cts, according to quality and condition.

CONCENTRATED LYE—$5.00@5.25 case.

CANNED GOODS—Peaches (3 lb cans) $6.00 to $7 per case; Tmatoes $4.50@5; Corn, $5.50@7.00, according to quality and brand.

CEMENT—Louisville $2.30 to $2.75; Calcined Plaster $4.50; Cleveland white Line, $2; eastern, $1.75.

DRIED FRUIT—Apples scarce and wanted—may be quoted at 8 to 10 cts. Peaches continue dull; sales, in a jobbing way, at 9 to 10½ for halves; 8 for mixed; 6 to 7 for quarters, and 15 to 20 for peeled. Blackberries, 14 to 16; pitted Cherries, 27 to 30; unpitted, 6 to 8 cts.

EGGS—In good demand, and the market is easy, though prices are firm, and quotably no higher; 13 may be regarded as the ruling quotation, though some dealers were trying to realize 17.

FLOUR—The market continues quiet and prices remain unchanged; buyers generally are buying sparingly, being apprehensive of a decline, but the indications generally are that prws will not go much lower until after harvest, though the future supply of the market is much clouded. We continue to quote at $8.75 to $9.25 fo fair to choice spring, and $9.50@10 for red winter. Rye Flour quiet and unchanged at $6.

GRAIN—The receipts and offerings of Wheat continue liberal, with no improvement in the demand, the market is rather dull, though prles are without quotable change; the fact is thenills are all pretty well stocked, and, in consequence, are virtually out of the market. We continue to quote No 2 red at $1.40 to $1.45, and to 6cts more for white, according to quality. It is sld that there are offers from Ohio to sell red at 2.05, delivered here; a few days ago the sae parties were indifferent sellers at $2.20 to $2.25, and some time ago at $2.30. The last market activity Veat to arrive which will cost a good deal more thn they can buy it for now. Spring Wheat, to us a common phrase, is played out in this market for the present. Oats continue dull and unchanged at 54 to 55 cts; the demand is less active and the receipts are increasing—however, here is no disposition to force sales. Ear Corn is dull; sales at 64 to 65 cts. Shelled Corn quiet but steady, with sales at 68 free in elevator, and 70, sacked and delivered. Rye is still quoted at $1 to $1.05. No movement in Barley, and it is not likely there will be until the new crop is ready to move.

GROCERIES—Coffee is less excited and trade is only fair; dealers generally are buying sparingly carrying no more stock than they can help; being apprehensive notwithstanding the indications at present point in an opposite direction, that prices may go lower. Another argument urged against stocking up is that prices are not likely to go much higher and that there is nothing to be by holding off, and, further, that by fixing the prices at the point of purchase and the prices her as a basis, there is no margin, as Coffee is low relatively in this market than it is at the seaboard. Sugars are quiet and unchanged. It is generally conceded that now is the time to lay in a good supply of refined Sugars, as it is almost as certain as anything can be that prices must go higher; it is considered safe always to invest in an article when it is down to a fair basis of thecost of production, and this is the case in regar to refined Sugars at the present time. Syr. unquiet and unchanged. New Orleans in light supply and held at full prices.

HIDES—Dull. Stndard Hards, 13; A Coffee, 12; B, 11½; Ex C, 11¾; C Yellow and Circle C, 11¾. These quotations are for straight brands.

COFFEE—Rio—Choice, 25@25½; Prime, 24@24; Good, 23½; Fair, 23. Java, 28. Roasted, pure 28; lower grades, 25@26.

RAW SUGARS.—Choice New Orleans, 11@11¾; Prime, 10¾; Good, 10; Fair, 9¾. Choice Porto Rio, 11¾; Prime, 10¾. Demerara—Choice, 11¾; Good, 11¼.

NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES.—Choice, 80; Prime, 75; Good, 70; Fair, 65.

SYRUPS.—Fancy White Drips, 70; White Drips, 60; Refinery or Elder's, 58@60; other grades, from 40@50.

RICE.—Carolina—Choice, 9½; Prime, 9¼; Good 9. Rangoon, 8@8¼. Patna, 8½@8¾.

SPICES.—Cayenn Pepper, 24; do Jamaica, 16; Cassia, 50; Cloves, 24; Nutmegs, $1.25.

HAY.—Continues dull and prices are nppar. ently weaker; quotations for baled may be a fairly given at $28 to $30.

LARD OIL—Is quoted at 80 cts for No. 1 extra, and 62@65 for No. 2.

POTATOES.—Very dull; market overstocked and demand light; small sales at 60 to 65 cts for mixed, and 70 per bushel for prime Peach Blows.

WHISKY—Highwines firm and higher; we now quote at 92@93 cts.

POULTRY—Live Chickens may be quoted at 50 to 85c per pair, by the coop.

PEA NUTS—Sales at 8½@9cts per lb.

PROVISIONS—Plain shoulders, 6¼cts; sugar cured do, 8cts; ribbed sides, 7¼cts; clear rib, 8cts; clear, 8¾cts; canvassed Breakfast Bacon, 13½cts; plain sugar cured hams, 12; do, canvassed 12¾. Lard: in tierces, 9¾; in kegs, 10¾; in buckets, 11¾. Mess Pork, 14¾. Dried Beef, 17¼. Ian sausage, 10.

TAGS—Sales at 4@4½cts per lb.

SALT—Is still quoted at $1.85 per bbl by the arload, and $2 in a jobbing way.

SEEDS—The Jobbing trade in Clover and Timothy Seeds is over. Flaxseed is in demand at $1.0 to $1.95.

TALLOW—Rendered 7¼ to 8 cts.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, May 28, 1872.

The market continues very quiet, and in a general way presents no new features worthy of special notice. Crude, at Parker, is unchan ged at 290 to $3.92. Refined—23 cents seems to be th ruling quotation for any delivery within the nxt sixty days; no sales—but little inquiry, and offerings continue light. The receipts of crude and shipments of refined continue large, but it should be borne in mind that the great proportion now being moved was bought and sold some twe ago.

Oil kreels unchanged; city make still quoted at $1,0, and country at $1,80.

Following is the latest exhibit of stocks at four of theleading foreign ports:

	Stock.	Afloat.	Load.
	Bbls. Cases.	Bbls. Cases.	Bbls.
Apl. 5 Antwerp.	76,000 ——	20,000 ——	16,000
" 2 Hamburg.	13,400 2,400	6,500 ——	4,000
" 2 Rotterdam	26,700 ——	2,250 1,000	——
" 2 Stettin	5,000 ——	—— ——	5,000
	—Total, 1872.—	—Total, 1871—	
	Bbls. Casse.	Bbls.	Casse.
Apl. 2 Antwerp	112,000 ——	65,000	——
" 2 Hamburg	32,000 2,400	58,000	——
" 2 Rotterdam	28,950 1,000	22,000	4,000
" 2 Stettin	8,000 ——	21,800	——

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL.

Citizens' O W acct, Hutchinson & B	240
Citizens O W, acct L. P. Tack	394
Brilliant O W acct J. Bushnell	456
Standard O W, acct. J. Bushnell	382
American O. V, acct. B S Duncan	459
Vesta O W, account Fisher Bros	950
Vesta O W, acct. Fisher & H	536
Keystone O V, account J Bushnell	154
Keirs O W, acct. T. P. Miller	154
Eagle O W, acct. Thos. Keating	302
Brilliant O W, acct. Lockhart, S & Co	148
Eclipse O W, acct. J. Clark	606
Star O W, acct. Fisher Bros	918
Fairview O V, acct J. R. Miller	230
Sterling O W, Thos. King	74
Superior O V, acct. Fisher Bros	160
Eagle O W, acct. Fisher Bros	302
D. Bly & C, acct. D. Bly & Co	154
Total	6910

OIL SHIPPED EAST PER WEST PENNA R. R.

Elkins, B & Co., 50 bbls to P A Davis, Philadelphia.

Kirkpatrick & L., 300 bbls to Logan Bros. & Co., Philadelphia.

Elkins, B & Co., 200 bbls to Logan Bros. & Co., Philadelphia.

Ralston & Waring, 501 bbls to Waring, Ring & Co., Philadelphia.

A. D. Miller & Co., 100 bbls to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Total.....1,151

REFINED OIL SHIPPED EAST VIA A. V. R. R. May 27, 1872.

Citizens Oil Co., 591 obls to Tack, Bro., & Co., Philadelphia.

L. Irwin & Co., 559 bbls to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

John Spear & Co., 218 bbls to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Vesta O W., 350 bbls to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Lockhart, Frew & Co., 459 bbls to Warden, F & Co., Philadelphia.

National O. W. 214 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Livingston & Bro., 250 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Standard O W, 156 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Faucett, Logan, S & Co., 600 bbls to Logan Bros & Co., Philadelphia.

Wormser, Myers & Co., 100 bbls to Logan Bros & Co., Philadelphia.

W McKelvey & Co., 875 bbls to Logan Bros & Co., Philadelphia.

Kirkpatrick & L., 349 bbls to Logan Bros & Co., Philadelphia.

Lyons & C., 103 bbls to Logan, Bros. & Co., Philadelphia.

C. C. Beggs & Co., 48 bbls to J. R. Bartlett, Boston.

Total.....4172

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Bloomus.

PITTSBURGH, Ft. W. & CHICAGO R. R.

Niminick & Co., contract	1	Brown & Co	1
Coleman R & Co	3	Wm. Smith	1
Jno. A. Caughy	2	Wm Rea	2
J. Painter & Son	2	Superior Mills	5
Pearson, G & Co	2		
Total			22

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Shoenberger, B & Co.	10	Moorhead & Co	2

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS R. R.

McKnight & Co	4	Anderson & W., b.	2
W. Clark & Co	1	Nimick & Co	7

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, May 28.—Consols 93¾; 5-20s of '62, 90¼; 5-20s of 65, 91¾; 5-20s of 67, 93¾; 10-40s 89¾.

PARIS, May 28.—Rentes 55f 50c.

LIVERPOOL, May 28.—Cotton strong; middling upland 11⅛@11⅜d. California white wheat 12s 10d@13s; red western spring 11s 9d@13s; red winter 12s 7d. Flour 27s 6d@28s. Corn 28s 6d.

New York.

NEW YORK, May 28.—Cotton less active; middling upland 26c. Flour dull; superfine western and State $6.90@7.15; common to good $7.35@7.90; good to choice $7.95@8.90; white wheat western extra $7.90@12.25; extra Ohio $7.85@10.15. Rye flour dull at $4.85@6.00. Corn meal unchanged. Whisky dull at 91@91½c. Wheat heavy; No. 2 Chicago and spring in store and afloat $1.71@1.72; No. 2 Milwaukee afloat $1.76; winter red western $2. Rye, barley and malt unchanged. Corn lower; western mixed 90@91½c; yellow 73@75½c. Oats dull; western 58@59c; Ohio 58@60c. Eggs firm; western 14½@15½c. Hay firm at $1.70@1.75. Hops unchanged. Coffee quiet; Rio 15¾@18½c. Sugar dull; fair to good refining 8¾@9c; Cuba 8¾@9¾c. Molasses easier; New Orleans 65@75c. Rice quiet at 8¾@9¼c. Petroleum: crude 13c; refined 23¼@23½c. Turpentine firm at 63¾@64c. Pork dull and heavy; mess $13.45; prime mess $13; mess June $13.40@13.50. Beef unchanged. Cut meats quiet; hams 10½@10¾c; dry salted shoulders 5¾@5¾c. Middles quiet; long clear 7¾c. Lard dull; No 1 to prime steam 8¾@8¾c; kettle 9½c. Butter quiet; new 28@32c.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, May 28.—The dry goods market is very strong, although firm and little improvement is expected before the close of the month. Almost nothing is doing in domestics, except a slightly improved demand for checks; printing cloths for spot goods may be quoted still at 7½ to be sure, but the market has an upward tendency rather than otherwise. Other goods remain unchanged. The auction sales were fairly attended to-day. In white goods the line of Victoria lawns brought the following figures: 15c, 16c, 16¾c, 18½c for 36-inch, 19c for 37-inch, 19¼c, 21, 21½c, 22¾c, 24c for 38-inch. All bullion fringe $1.50 for 2¼-inch. Marseilles quilts brought $2.45, $3.30, $4.50, and $5.75. Silk gloves 25c per pair for driving Lisle, 15c per pair for Aidere, and Castar gloves 21c. In kid gloves dorec color, 2 buttons, assorted, 8¾@12½; lupino color $6.50; operas $6.37½.

Live Stock.

BUFFALO, May 28.—Cattle: receipts to-day, 1,780, making the supply thus far this week 5,801, or 941 cars, against 429 last week; market firm and strong. There was a large attendance of buyers, and a fair amount of business transacted: about 1,228 changed hands at a slight variation from the closing rates of last week; sales of 455 lllinois, 985 to 1,330 lbs., at $6 to $6.50; 1,078 Iowa, 1,078 lbs., at $6; 142 Texas steers of 998 to 1,079 lbs $5.50@6.15; 129 Indiana steers 1,166 to 1,224 lbs $6.20@6.50. The sheep market is weak at about 5c off on last week's rates; no sales worth quoting. The hog market active at 5c to 10c better than last week; all offerings sold principally for shipping purposes at $4.20 to $4.35.

WATERTOWN, MASS., May 28.—Cattle: receipts 195 head; market slightly improved; no change in price; sales of choice at $10@10.50; extra $9@9.50; first quality $7.50@8.25; second do $6@7; third do $5@5.50. Sheep and lambs: receipts 1,071; prices unchanged; sales in lots at $4.75@6.75 each; extra $7.50@10.75.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, May 28.—Flour dull and drooping; extra spring $6.25@8.50. Wheat dull and lower; No 2 spring closed nominally at $1.47¾, cash $1.48; seller June $1.49¾; No 1 spring $1.51@1.52½. Corn: No 2 mixed closed sellers 46⅝c; cash options in fair demand but at lower rates; seller July 46⅝@46¾c; rejected 42@42½c; yellow 46c. Oats dull; No 2 40@40¾c; rejected 37½@38c. Rye dull; No 2 76c. Barley quiet; No 2 fall 56@60c. Whisky firm at 88c. Mess pork $12.50 cash; $12.70@12.75 seller July. Lard firm at $8.20@8.25 for summer pressed. Bulk meats quiet; sales of shoulders at 5c. Bacon unchanged. Cattle firm; $5.50@6.50 for good to extra. Hogs active and advanced at $4.00@4.25.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, May 20.—Cotton active and advanced; low middling 24¼c. Flour dull and unchanged; family $8.75@9.00. Wheat: demand fair; $1.09@2.05. Corn dull and declined; 56@58c. Rye dull and declined; 96c@$1.00. Oats dull; 45@46c. Provisions unchanged. Coffee quiet. Linseed oil advanced; 92@93c. Eggs active and advanced; 15c. Butter 18@22c. Mess pork dull and declined; regular offered at $12.75; city packed $14.50. Lard quiet. Bulk meats 4¼@5¼c. Bacon: shoulders dull; sides 5c; sides 7¼@7½c. Hogs in fair demand, but lower; $3.80@4.20; receipts 1,500. Whisky buoyant but unsettled; 88c.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, May 28.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower by 1@2c; amber Michigan $1.86. Corn dull and lower; red $1.03; No. 2 $1.85; high mixed 53½@54c; low mixed 52c. Michigan 53c; white 58@58½; no grade 49c. Oats dull; No. 1 47c; No. 2 44½@44¾c. Rye dull; No. 2 $1.30. Lard 8c.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, May 28.—Flour: demand light, superfine $5.00@5.25; extra $5.25@5.75. Wheat quiet and weak; red $2.00@2.15. Rye steady at $1.10. Corn steady; yellow 69@69½c; mixed western 69¼@70c. Oats steady at 57@60c. Provisions steady. Mess pork $14.00@14.25. Petroleum: crude 17c; refined 25c. Whisky firm at 90c.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, May 28.—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat dull; No. 1 $1.18½; No. 2 $1.13¾. Oats steady; No. 2 46½c. Corn dull; No. 2 mixed 45c. Rye dull and unsettled; No. 2 75@76c. Barley dull and nominal; No. 2 fall 66c.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, May 28.—Flour firm. Wheat dull and lower; No. 1 red winter $1.02; No. 2 $2.00. Corn quiet at 55c. Oats dull; No. 1 45c. Refined petroleum active at 23@23½c.

Detroit.

DETROIT, May 28.—Wheat dull and a shade lower; extra $2.00; No. 1 $1.93; amber $1.85. Corn dull and declined: State 46@46c; white 47@47½c.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

WEST PENNA. May 28.—16 bbls tar, John Degerad; 18 sks rags, Thompson; 1 car sheet iron, Rogers & Barchfield.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY, May 23.—2 pkgs butter, 1 do eggs, J Montooth; 3 rolls leather, J Callery; 50 pkgs butter, eggs, canvers, 10 do do, D Keywig & Son; 28 sks wheat, Gaelin; 35 do do, W Welsh & Co; 11 do potatoes, Potter & S; 15 hides, 1 bbl tallow; John Sweinberger; 10 do potatoes, J Daub; 3 bbls tallow, G Hasley; 9 hides, J Stuckrath; 2 Newsheky, Adler, R & Co; 13 bgs wheat, Marshall, K & Co.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY, May 28.—2 rolls leather, D Chestnut & Co; 16 bbls f jars, J F Smith; 22 do do, A Arnsthal; 1 car wheat, 47 sks do, H Rea, 11; 30 sks do, Voigt O & Co; 22 sks potatoes, 2 bbls eggs, H J McCracken & Co; 1 car oats, S B Floyd & Co; 1 bbl bacon, 2 kgs lard, Loh & Cooley; 6 bbls eggs, Houck Mcl & Co; 50 bbs cheese, Dilworth Bros; 40 pkgs rags, House H & Co; 25 bxs cheese, Reymer Bros; 8 bbls and 32 sks flour, Geo W Mc Clure; 85 bxs cheese, N J Braden; 300 bbls flour, Schomaker & Co; 100 do do, Seglmyer & V; 3 cars s iron, Maloney & L; 290 pigs lead, B L Fahnestock & Co; 48 bxs cheese, Voigt M & Co; 10 bbls vinegar, Voigt & Megraw; 2 cars oats, Scott & Gisal; 145 sks rags, House H & Co; 212 o bbls, Warden & Co; 1 car shingles, D Nease & Son; 1 do do, J B Hays & Co; 1 do do, McQuewan & Douglas.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, May 28.—1 car lumber, South Fgh; 2 M 2 do do, Simek & S; 1 do do, McQuewan & D; 1 do fish, Schomaker & Co; 6 cases eemeng, J Porterfield; 60 do do, J H Henderson; 5 bbls whisky, H Evert; 29 bales hay, 160 sks corn, H J McCracken; 25 dor chairs, W H Lemmon; 10 cases, 10 bales hay, J Rose; 250 sks m fed, Dorrington & Co; 100 do oats, J Hinkle; 31 do do, McBane & A; 28 do potatoes, P Duff & Son; 86 doz chairs, Close, S & Co; 5 cars o bbls, C A Wormwoder; 1 do do, B D Moore; 10 doz chairs, J Myers & S; 3 do do, H Berger; 50 bxs cheese, Houck, McC & Co; 29 bxs cheese, 2 bbls d apples, Rinehart & S; 20 kgs a butter, J A Graff; 1 car oats, J Graham; 1 do do, S B Floyd & Co; 10 bbls eggs, W H Graff & Co; 100 bxs starch, Haworth & D; 25 do do, Johnson & C; 10 bbls p corn, Kramer & V; 9 kgs, 5 bxs paint, Harris & E; 20 cases tobacco, R W Jenkinson; 25 do do, Arbuckles & Co.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY, May 28.—5 bbls eggs, H J McCracken & Bro; 3 do do, A T Caufield; 12 sks wheat, Wm Welch & Co; 7 bbls eggs, J A Graff; 15 sks potatoes, H Riddle Son & Co; 5 bbls apples, O Barrett; 19 cases tobacco, Watt Lang & Co; 3 cars hay, A J Hagan; 7 do corn, McHenry & Hood; 23 bbls glue, C Hoveler & Co; 25 do do flour, John Porterfield; 2 cars hay, Scott & Gisal; 2 cars oats, 1 do corn, 49 bales hay, Laing & Mc Kallip; 21 cars wheat, Marshall K & Co; 2 do rye, Jos Finch & Co; 50 bbls h wines, Shipton & Wallace; 5 cars corn, Dan'l Wallace; 43 bales hay, McBane & A; 1 car 2 do oats, 1 do corn, 2 do hay, H Allerton; 2 do wheat, M F Herron & Co; 1 do corn, 1 do oats, S B Floyd & Co; 180 tes hams, E H Meyers & Co; 2 cars corn, Black & Hammell; 1 do do, 225 sks oats, Schmidbach & Hyle; 1 car corn, Wm Voigt; 1 do do, J W Borngardner; 1 do do, Keil & Ritcharts; 50 tres hams, Jas H Parker.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

GENEVA PER WEST VIRGINIA, May 28.—375 gallns ware, W & D Cooper; 180 do do, J Hamilton & Co; 1 cask bacon, Watt Lang & Co; 39 sks corn, W H Brown & Co; 35 bales hay, S R Patterson.

PITTSBURGH, BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA PACKET COMPANY, May 28.—5 pkgs eggs, 1 do lard, H J McCracken & Bro; 3 bxs bacon, Watt, Lang & Co; 50 sks wheat, Courtney Gordon & Co; 60 bales hay, 4 bxs eggs, 3 do butter, 3 do do butter, Hilg & Hill; 200 bbls window glass, R C Schmertz; 45 hogs, 3 Smith; 40 bales hay, A S Carlisle; 3 pkgs butter, J Shepard; 346 gallns ware, W & D Cooper & Co, 1 bbl eggs, 1 bx butter, P Moore & Bro.

CINCINNATI PER ARGOSY, May 28.—4 pkgs tobacco, W & D Cooper; 7 pkgs indse, R E Sellers & Co; 2 do furniture, Orbich & Co; 9 do do, Espy & Sons; 2 do do, W H Lefferds; 1 do do, J Kenworthy; 24 do do, H Berger; 25 do bales hay, J & W Fairley; 24 tons metal, Loomis & Collard; 44 mt hhds, O & D H Chambers.

RIVER PACKETS.

EVANSVILLE AND NASHVILLE.

FOR EVANSVILLE AND NASHVILLE. The fine steamer BIG L. Commander, will leave as announced THIS DAY, May 29th. For freight or pass apply on board or to my8 BLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

MONONGAHELA RIVER.

FOR ALL POINTS ON THE MONONGAHELA RIVER.—The New and Light Draught Passenger steamer WEST VIRGINIA, PETER DONALDSON, Commander, Leaves Pittsburgh EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M., for Monongahela and intermediate ports. Returning, leaves Morgantown for Pittsburgh EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.

For further particulars inquire of S. R. PATTERSON, Agent, 1 Monongahela House.

RIVER NEWS.

The river, contrary to general expectation, fell some four or five inches on Monday night, and last evening the marks indicated 3 feet 7 inches. However, both the Allegheny and Monongahela rivers were reported rising slowly at headwaters, and if so, we may look for more water here. The weateer yesterday was clear and pleasant.

The Argosy, from Cincinnati, is the only we have to report. She had a fair trip, but was obliged to lighten at Buffington.

The Skillinger has not arrived yet, and it is not likely that she will until she lightens considerably, unless there should come more water than is now expected.

The Junlata was to have left Cincinnati for this port yesterday, and it is expected that she will arrive on Friday and depart on Saturday.

The Fearless and Hornet are en route with tows of iron ore and oil barrels. The former boat was obliged to leave part of her tow below Buffington in consequence of low water.

The Argosy, for Cincinnati, and the Julia No. 2, for Zanesville, departed last evening with fair trips.

The Brill, Capt. M. A. Cox, is announced to take her departure for Nashville forthwith.

The West Virginia, from Geneva, arrived and departed as usual. She leaves here every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 5 P. M.

The Key West, Capt. John Todd's new mountain boat, will soon be completed.

Capt. Thomas W. Rea, of St. Louis, was in town yesterday. Capt. Rea has built a number of steamers here within the past few years, and we should not be surprised if this is the object of his visit here at the present time.

The Madison *Courier* says: "There is considerable talk of putting a boat in the Madison and Cincinnati trade, by the 1st of June. Several of our citizens have expressed their willingness to take stock—one gentleman alone, Mr. Cochrane informs us, offers to take $12,000 worth of stock."

—The New Orleans *Times* of Friday says: "Business on the levee was confined to a couple of departures, and these were the Tahlequah for Lafourche, and Selma for Opelousas. There were no other departures. Trade from this port has already dwindled down to its summer aspect, which is greatly in advance of the same period last year, when business was active, and continued so up to July. We anticipate one of the earliest summer seasons for this year that we have noted for noted for some years. Tis true that we have sugar and railroad iron as an assistance to our Western packets, and here we out of these commodities we hardly think that packets from the West would venture to this port, even with full cargoes. However to say the least of it, business for all the tributaries, as well as for the West, offers no encouragement."

—The Memphis *Ledger* says: Capt. Samuel Houston, supervising inspector of this district, who is just now is getting a well-deserved warming from the press for his unprecedented action in reversing the decision of the local inspectors of Louisville in the Garrett-Fails Pilot case, is now sojourning in Arkansas, rumor says for the purpose of electioneering—he being a Liberal Republican candidate for Sheriff in one of the counties in that State, and he undoubtedly attended the convention at Little Rock yesterday. Although working against Grant, he, like Grant, will not resign his inspectorship, probably, until he is sure of election. It is also said that the position he now covets is worth $25,000 a year, whereas his present salary is $3,500."

—A terrible casualty occurred on board of the Belfast on Sunday morning, between a white deck passenger and a colored one. The latter charged the former with having robbed him, and threatened several times to use violence. Upon the boat's reaching a wood yard the white man stabbed the negro and fled to the woods. The remains of the deceased were taken to Vicksburg and interred, a coroner's inquest having been held. The clerk of the boat turned over $18 to the coroner.

—Capt. John Shaw of the Fontenelle writing from Fort Sully under date of the 11th, says: We are having considerable trouble with low water; the channel is very narrow and only about 30 inches of water in it for steamboats. We are double t

HOME NEWS.

The **Presidents** of the several conventions of yesterday are requested to meet at Lincoln Club Hall this day at 2 P. M., for the purpose of appointing the Republican Executive Committee for the county of Allegheny for 1872.

There will be a Sabbath school Convention at Irwin, Westmoreland county, June 6th and 7th. Sunday-school workers in the county are expected to be present. This convention is undenominational, and all are invited.

We desire to call our readers' attention to the elegant assortment of Gents and Ladies Gold Watches and Opera Chains just arrived at Geo. W. Biggs, No. 159 Smithfield street, four doors above Sixth avenue. Give him a call and be convinced.

Attention.—Second West Va., Volunteers and all honorably discharged soldiers who served in the West Va. companies during the rebellion, you are respectfully invited to take part in decorating the graves of your comrades. Meet at Pentecost's auction rooms Decoration Day at 8 o'clock A. M. sharp.

The Greys.—Owing to the fact that the proposed departure of the Greys at 9 o'clock on Thursday morning will upset the programme of the Steubenville people of that day, it has been determined to return to the original order and assemble at the Armory at seven A. M. and depart from the Union Depot at seven forty-five.

Letters Held for Postage.—J. H. Muker, Huntingdon, Pa., 1c; Robert Megrath, Elizabeth, Ill., 1c; Mrs. Jeremiah Noonan, New South Wales, 4c; Bendann Brothers, Baltimore, Md., 3c; Fred Gohandle, McKeesport, Pa., 3c; Michael Harbaud, Jacob's Creek, Pa., 3c; Miss Mary J. Johnston, New York, N. Y., 3c; Robert Dennison, Philadelphia, Pa., 3c; C. H. Garam & Co., Philadelphia, Pa., 3c; William Riley, Railroad Flat, Cal., 3c.

Messrs. Editors:—As my action at the Republican Convention yesterday has been questioned, I wish to make the following statement: I ran particularly in the interest of Mr. Kiel, for Register, and was not pledged for any man for Recorder until Mr. Richardson put up opposition. I then did say openly that I would vote against Richardson on first ballot, and would support him on the second ballot, all of which I did, honestly and conscientiously, without promise or compensation. J. H. SIEMON,
Thirteenth ward.

McIlwaine's Stock Sale.
The following stocks were sold last evening, by A. McIlwaine, Auctioneer, at his stock sales rooms, 106 Smithfield street.

Bank of Pittsburgh	$71 50
Manchester Saving Bank	53 00

Pretty is that Pretty Does.
We heard last night of an incident that took place just after the result of the nomination for Recorder was known, that does infinite credit to the successful candidate and as much as anything could prove, him worthy of his success. The incident, as stated to us, was this: Mr. Richardson sought Mr. Beckert, his defeated rival, and offered a $1,500 clerkship in his office and also to pay his campaign expenses. We call this a noble offer, an offer that could proceed only from a high-minded and generous adversary.

Almost Poisoned.
Last evening a young child residing at No. 231 Center avenue came very near falling a victim to poison. It appears that a number of plumbers have recently been engaged on the premises and that they left behind them when they quit work a bottle of sulphuric acid. This the little one spied and thinking it was something "nice" swallowed the acid. On the return of the parents a druggist was sent for who applied the stomach pump and succeeded in removing the poison. The child, although very sick, may possibly recover.

A Narrow Escape.
An elderly lady made a very narrow escape from death yesterday afternoon on Liberty street. She was getting out of a Pleasant-Valley street car on Liberty street at the head of Ninth street, not noticing the approach of a train. Upon looking up the track she saw the cars very near her, and she became so frightened that she instantly fainted, falling upon the track. Several gentlemen who were standing near noticed the old lady fall and ran to her assistance. They succeeded in carrying her from the track just in the nick of time. The lady was carried into Renshaw's store where she was soon revived, after which she was taken to her home.

Children's Clothing.
One of the best assortments of clothing ever brought to the city for children is that which is now to be found at No. 95 Smithfield street, Howard's Building, in the one price clothing store. This is made a specialty at the house and parents of children cannot clothe them elsewhere so cheaply. All the goods are fresh—no old stock—and are of material which will bear inspection. It is considered no trouble to wait upon customers, and a special room has been fitted up that children may have the garments "tried on" before a purchase is made. Mr. Rossiter has determined that none shall underbell him and challenges a comparison of goods and prices with any other house in the city.

SouthSide Procession.
Chief Marshall Cline has arranged the following order for the procession of the South Side to form to-morrow at 7 o'clock A. M.: Grand army on 17th, above Carson, right resting on Carson. All Sabbath and Public schools on 18th, above Carson, right resting on Carson. Comrade Capt. Duvall in full charge of all children. American Mechanics Temple, on 18th above Carson, right resting on Carson; Castles No. 18, 20 and 25, A. O. K. M. C., on Eighteenth, below Carson, right resting on Carson; firemen, on Carson, right resting on Eighteenth; carriages, on Carson, right resting on Eighteenth; all mounted men and the Union Executive Guards in rear of carriages.

King Alcohol Wounded Again.
The Allegheny County Christian Temperance Alliance, still keep striking King Alcohol, and making everlasting wounds, by establishing auxiliary societies in all parts of the city and county. Several have been organized this week, one of which was organized in the Seventh ward, Pittsburgh, at the Fifth U. P. Church, by the officers of the Central Alliance, and while such interest is manifested in the cause as has been at all these organizations, Whisky rings and White Kings cannot fail to tremble, for every organization is a fatal wound to this great curse that is crushing the life out of our country.

The opening prayer was by Rev. S. B. Reed.

The meeting was entertained by the following eloquent and interesting speakers: Rev. J. Rutland; Rev. W. J. Reid; Rev. F. W. McKeever and Rev. Mr. Bane, New Castle. The constitution and pledge received upwards of fifty signatures.

Entertainment for St. John's Church.
This evening the first entertainment will be given by the ladies and gentlemen of St. John's Church, in the hall of the Seventeenth ward school house, on Fortieth street. The performance is one that cannot fail to give satisfaction to all, as it unites the freshness and charms of an amateur performance with the method and accuracy of a veteran company, for they have secured the services of Professor Bartlett, of Boston, who has arranged such entertainments in nearly every city in the Union. Among the many pieces that will be presented this evening are "Maud Muller," "The Evening Hymn of the Hugenots," "The Wandering Musicians," "Auld Robin Gray," and the ever amusing "Jarley's Wax Works." The character of Mrs. Jarley is to be taken by a prominent member of the Pittsburgh Bar, who has at an enormous expense procured from London many of the figures. This performance must be seen to be appreciated.

Mortuary Report.
Report of deaths in the city of Pittsburgh, for the week ending May 26, 1872, as reported by Guy McCandless, M. D., Health Physician:

1; accident, by burn, 1; by suffocation, 1; albuminuria, 1; apoplexy, cerebral, 1; chronic bronchitis, 1; consumption, 2; convulsions, 2; cynanche, 1; cerebro spinal meningitis, 1; debility, 1; diarrhœa, 2; disease of the heart 1; disease of the liver, 1; disease of the bowels, 1; typhoid fever, 1; inflammation of bowels, 2; inflammation of brain and meningitis, 2; inflammation of lungs, 6; inflammation of stomach, 1; marasmus, 2; measles, 2; paralysis, 2; small-pox, 2; tonsilitis, 1; still births, 2.

Of the above there were under 1 year, 16; from 1 to 2, 3; from 2 to 5, 3; from 5 to 10, 0; from 10 to 15, 1, from 15 to 20, 3; from 20 to 30, 8; from 30 to 40, 6; from 40 to 50, 3; from 50 to 60, 1; from 60 to 70, 3; from 70 to 80, 1; from 80 to 90, 1.

Males, 19; females, 30; white, 44; colored, 5; total, 49.

Memorial Day.
The arrangements for the observance of Memorial Day in the city of Pittsburgh have been completed by the committee appointed for the purpose.

The members of Posts 3 and 117, and other discharged soldiers and sailors, will assemble at the headquarters of the respective Posts at 8 A. M., and proceed to Allegheny Cemetery, halting at General Hay's monument. The memorial exercises will commence at 10 o'clock A. M. Comrade J. B. Sweitzer will command the battalion, and will march it to the flat on the north side of the Cemetery, where the soldiers' grave is located. He will then form the three sides of a hollow square, and the ceremonies will then be proceeded with as provided for in a circular from Department Headquarters, dated May 6, 1871.

The orator of the day, Prof. J. J. Wilson, D. D., of the Western Theological Seminary, will deliver an oration.

The following detail has been made for the respective parts incident to the ceremony of decorating the graves:

The commanding officer, Comrade J. B. Sweitzer, will make the opening address.

The Rev. Mr. Stuckenberg will offer the prayer, acting as Chaplain.

Comrade J. H. Stewart will represent the right front of square.

Comrade Jacob Davis will represent the center front of square.

Comrade R. C. Hazlett will represent the left front of square.

Music appropriate to the occasion will be furnished by the choir under the direction of Prof. Lawton, and the band under Prof. Arbogast.

The public generally are invited to participate in the ceremonies at the Cemetery. All honorably discharged soldiers and sailors are earnestly requested to turn out, and are directed to report promptly at 102 Fourth avenue, or Bown's Hall, East Liberty, at 8 o'clock A. M. on Thursday morning.

CONVENTION DAY.

YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The Nominations.

FULL DELEGATIONS.

Harmonious Action.

A GOOD DAY'S WORK.

Full Reports of the Conventions.

THE county, legislative and Congressional Conventions were held yesterday in response to the call issued by the Republican Executive Committees. The Court House was entirely given over to the delegates, every room, usually devoted to the dispensation of justice, being occupied by one or other of the Conventions. In each a full delegation was present and the greatest harmony prevailed throughout. The proceedings were of the most honest and straightforward character, the votes in all cases being taken *viva voce*. Elsewhere reference is made to the various candidates and their claims for public support, and all that need here be said is, that their nomination gives general satisfaction. Below will be found full particulars of the action of all the Conventions.

LEGISLATIVE CONVENTIONS.
FIRST LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT.

The delegates to the First Legislative District Convention met in the Grand Jury room, and on motion of Mr. W. J. Diehl, Samuel Fulton Esq., was called to the chair, and Messrs. W. W. Thompson and J. H. McElroy, chosen Secretaries.

The credentials of delegates were then called and a bad handed in as follows:

First Ward—W. J. Diehl.
Second Ward—Robert Parkinson and C. E. Milliken, (contested.)
Third Ward—Samuel Fulton.
Fourth Ward—W. W. Thompson.
Fifth Ward—A. G. Neeper.
Sixth Ward—John Richardson.
Seventh Ward—James Bonebrake.
Eighth Ward—Samuel Kilgore.
Ninth Ward—John McElroy.
Fourteenth Ward—John Fleming.

When the Second ward was called, Robert Parkinson and C. E. Milliken, presented credentials.

After receiving the credentials, Mr. Neeper moved that the temporary chairman be continued.

Mr. Kilgore nominated Mr. McElroy.

The delegates voted *viva voce*, and the vote resulted: Fulton, 5; McElroy, 2; neither of the candidates voting.

The temporary secretaries were continued.

Mr. McElroy moved that a committee of three be appointed on the contested seats in the Second ward.

The Chair appointed Messrs. Diehl, Fleming and Bonebrake.

Mr. Kilgore—I withdraw the name of James Taylor from this Convention. I thought he had at least one friend here. Mr. Taylor is not a candidate if he is to have no justice done him in this contest.

The Chair—You can't do that; this Convention has no right to appoint a delegate.

Mr. Christy—We've done so heretofore in cases where delegates have been kept away by sickness.

Several delegates objected to the motion.

Mr. Christy contended that the convention had the right to decide such matters for itself.

Chairman Oliver—I think not. We might go on filling vacancies in that way all through.

A delegate wanted to know what was the usual practice.

The chairman read the call, which provided that the delegates to the convention should be elected.

Mr. Thompson then moved to lay the motion of Mr. Christy on the table. Carried.

The list of delegates was again called and perfected.

It was moved that the case of the delegate from the second precinct of South Versailles be referred to the Committee on Credentials.

A division being called for, Mr. Blakely withdrew his motion, but the Chair decided this out of order, and the division was taken by the uplifted hand, when the motion to lay on the table was lost.

The motion to refer the matter to the Committee on Credentials was then carried.

The Secretaries having now completed the list it was found that 115 districts were represented.

The Chair announced that 58 votes would be necessary to a choice of any candidate, or to carry any motion.

Nominations for permanent officers were next in order.

Messrs. W. A. Tomlinson and R. F. Smythe were nominated for President.

The vote was taken *viva voce*, Mr. Tomlinson being elected by a vote of 60 to 52.

The result was received with cheers by the delegates for those who had thus secured their Chairman.

Mr. Tomlinson briefly returned his thanks for the honor conferred, and took the chair when president Oliver vacated it.

On motion of Gen. Blakely the temporary Secretaries were chosen permanent secretaries.

Mr. Walker, of Allegheny, moved the appointment of a committee on contested seats, to consist of three members.

Mr. Blakely moved to amend by making the number five.

The amendment was carried, and the Chair appointed Messrs. C. Jeremy, W. Hosack, R. Thompson, H. Hudgell, C. McLaughlin.

Mr. Robb—I object to the appointment of Mr. Jeremy on that committee. I don't think it is fair to have a man chairman of a committee, who has a wager that Hastings will be the delegate from the Fifth ward. That's deciding in advance.

A voice—Yes, and I can prove it.

Mr. Jeremy—Put that man out he's not a delegate.

Mr. Robb—I protest against Mr. Jeremy's appointment.

Several delegates joined in the murmur of disapproval.

The Chair—I have made the appointment and see no good reason for withdrawing it.

Mr. Robb—Well I do.

Several delegates—Has he made the bet.

Mr. Jeremy—No sir. I don't know anything about the contest. I have put up no money on the result. I have no interest in the matter.

Mr. Robb—I insist upon my objection to Mr. Jeremy. We want things done fair.

The Chair—It's my decision.

Mr. Robb—Then I appeal from that decision.

Mr. W. A. Herron—I move to lay that appeal on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was decided carried by the Chair; but a division being called for, it was decided lost, by a vote of fifty-three to forty-six.

The appeal being sustained, the Chair appointed Mr. W. R. Boggs in place of Mr. Jeremy.

The Chair announced the nominations for Sheriff in order.

Messrs. John H. Hare, R. H. Fife and John A. Watson were nominated, and the nominations were closed.

It was decided to vote *viva voce*.

Several motions to adjourn were made, but they were all voted down, and the convention proceeded to the vote. The delegates voted as their names were called, and a decision was arrived at on the first ballot, as follows:

John H. Hare	62
John A. Watson	6
R. H. Fife	1

Loud calls were made for Mr. Hare, and in response that gentleman made his way to the platform and thanked his friends for their work in his behalf.

The nomination was then made unanimous, and the Convention, without waiting for the report of the Committee on Contested Seats, which would not have altered the result, adjourned.

CONVENTION NO. 4.
CLERK OF COURTS AND CLERK OF ORPHANS COURTS.

This Convention was called to order a few minutes after eleven o'clock, by Mr. Thomas Phelps.

The following gentlemen were nominated for temporary secretaries by Mr. Joseph H. Walton: Messrs. Benj. Darlington, E. C. Negley, Dan. McGunnegle, J. S. Duff, Robert Dilworth and W. K. McClure, who were unanimously elected.

The roll of delegates was then called and the credentials received. The only seat contested was that of Mr. Phelps of the Second ward, Pittsburgh.

Nominations for permanent Chairman were next in order, and Jacob A. Walters and A. D. Smith were named—the nominations closing with these gentlemen. Objection being made by Mr. Paul of the Third ward, Allegheny, to the Chairman's calling the vote by acclamation, the roll was called and the vote recorded. Jacob H. Walters had eighty-five votes, and A. D. Smith twenty-nine. On motion, Mr. Walter's election was made unanimous.

On taking the chair, Mr. Walter made the customary few remarks, thanking the gentlemen of the Convention for the honor bestowed and hoping that by their indulgence and co-operation his movements might be properly directed.

Wm. McClure moved that the temporary Secretaries be made permanent ones. Carried.

On motion of Wm. Paul, Jr., the name of John Torrence was added to the list of Secretaries.

At this stage of the proceedings the Second ward trouble worked itself to the surface, and appointed a Committee on contested seats was appointed: J. Wylie, G. W. McCallister, Geo. Gilfillan, Wm. Moore, and John Meely. The Committee retired and the Chair called for nominations for Clerk of Courts. The nominations closed with the names of W. H. McCleary, Jos. R. Oxley and G. W. Murphy. For Clerk of the Orphans Court, Geo. W. Hilands was nominated and immediately elected by acclamation. Mr. Dalton then moved that Mr. McCleary be elected by acclamation, but withdrew the motion almost instantly, there being rather noisy objections made by the Allegheny City delegates. A motion to proceed to vote *viva voce* was followed by a substitute to vote by marking. The original motion was carried, and the Secretaries commenced to call the roll.

This had proceeded but a little way when the Committee on Contested Seats appeared and reported favorably to Mr. Phelps retaining his place. A motion was made to accept the report. Before this could be acted upon a substitute was offered to rule both out. This was voted down, and amid some confusion—a member of the Committee claiming that no opportunity had been given to hear testimony on the part of Mr. Robert Wilson, the opposing claimant who was present to protest against the injustice of the action—the original motion was put and carried.

Mr. Murphy's name was then withdrawn, and the Convention proceeded to vote *viva voce* on Messrs. McCleary and Oxley. The first ballot resulted as follows:

W. H. McCleary	86
Jos. R. Oxley	52

Mr. McCleary was then declared the unanimous choice of the Convention, and was at once escorted to the Chairman's desk and made a short speech, thanking his friends for their support.

The Convention then adjourned.

CONVENTION NO. 5.
FOR RECORDER AND REGISTER.

This convention was called to order promptly at 11 o'clock, by Col. J. H. Stewart, who had been deputed to do so by the County Republican Executive Committee.

Mr. B. W. Morgan offered a motion that the friends of each of the three candidates announced, should be allowed to name two gentlemen to act as secretaries of the convention. Carried.

Mr. C. L. Magee and Mr. Larimer were nominated in behalf of Mr. Richardson; E. A. M. Kreppe and Peter Kell in behalf of Mr. Beckert, and James S. Woodwell and George Wilson as representatives of Mr. Hunter. The nominees were unanimously elected.

Col. Stewart then addressed the Convention. He reminded the delegates that the work for last year was virtually done, and that those who were about to lose power were able to hand over to their successors the banner of Republicanism as unsullied as when they received it from the people. He hoped the workings of the Convention would be both harmonious and pleasant, and that the candidates over whom you would take off their coats in the coming campaign, and work with all their might for the nominees whom they should select, and so secure for them victory over every opposition. Some persons would of course be disappointed, but the motto of the Republican party was that the majority must rule, and the minority give a quiet concession. He hoped that the action of all the Conventions of the day would reflect credit upon the county and the party.

The Chairman then called for the credentials of delegates, and certificates were presented for every election district in the county.

On motion of Russell Errett, Esq., Gen. J. B. Sweitzer was chosen permanent Chairman by acclamation.

Col. Stewart said it gave him pleasure to introduce the well-known and gallant soldier, Gen. Sweitzer.

General Sweitzer on taking the chair said that he fully appreciated the honor conferred upon him and would endeavor to require the labor by conducting the business of the convention in such a manner as would give satisfaction to every delegate present. He should endeavor to fulfill the duties with fairness and honesty. Our duties are few first the manner in which we perform them may have a very important influence on the ticket, not only as far as candidates in this Convention are concerned, but on the other tickets also. The matter to be settled was that competent men should be nominated, and that such would be the case there could be no doubt because all the gentlemen named for your action are all competent and worthy. He hoped that the defeated candidates and their friends would believe that they were defeated honestly and that their defeat was attributable to the fact that they were not backed by a majority of the people. He again urged the delegates to be careful in their selections as the coming campaign was a very important one, and a false step might injure the State and also the National ticket. He then announced the convention ready for business.

On motion, the temporary Secretaries were elected permanent Secretaries.

On motion of Mr. Chalmers, a Committee on Contested Seats, consisting of Messrs. Chalmers, Mr. Walters, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Bockstoce, and Mr. Harris, was appointed by the Chairman.

On motion of Capt. Morgan, it was decided that the voting should be done *viva voce*.

Mr. W. C. McCarthy moved that the candidates, before being nominated, pledge themselves to support the nominees.

Mr. Ebb Williams—The motion is a reflection upon the character of the candidates, all of whom are known Republicans.

Mr. Peter Dressler—I move to lay the motion on the table.

Mr. McCarthy—I deem the motion necessary because it is rumored that one of the candidates will not abide by the decision of the Convention.

Questions on the motion were waived to admit of the following nominations:

For Recorder—Augustus Beckert, Ralph J. Richardson, and Jno. F. Hunter.

Register—Joseph H. Gray, Jno. Kiel, Sr., and Jacob H. Jones of Elizabeth borough.

On motion the nominations were closed.

Mr. McCarthy then renewed his motion that the candidates be required to pledge themselves to support the nominee.

Mr. Peter Dressler again moved that the motion be laid on the table.

The question was taken, but the Chairman was unable to decide, and a call of the roll was ordered, resulting as follows: Ayes, 54; nays 57. So the motion was not laid on the table.

The motion to require the candidates to support the nominees was then adopted unanimously.

Mr. Chalmers moved that the business of the Convention be suspended until the candidates pledge themselves from the President's desk.

Mr. Richardson stated whether defeated or not he would be found at the polls on election day as heretofore, working for the party. [Applause.]

Mr. Beckert was next introduced. He was greeted with cheers, and after the same had subsided, stated that he would abide by the decision of the Convention whatever it might be.

Mr. John F. Hunter also promised to abide the decision of the Convention.

Messrs. Gray, Keil and Jones, candidates for Register, made similar promises.

BALLOTING.

On motion, the Convention proceeded to ballot, with the following result:

RECORDER.

Richardson	58
Beckert	55
Hunter	7

REGISTER.

Gray	65
Keil	29
Jones	2

The Chairman announced that no choice had been made for Recorder, but that Mr. Gray had been elected as Register.

On motion of Col. Stewart the Convention proceeded to a second ballot for Recorder.

While the vote was being counted by the Secretaries, a number of the delegates, who had kept the tally, cried out "it's a tie, it's a tie."

Just then the delegate for the Thirteenth ward, who was believed to be a Beckert man, who had not yet voted on the second ballot came in. The Beckert men had his vote admitted, and to their infinite astonishment it was for Richardson.

The result of the ballot was then announced as follows:

Richardson,	60
Beckert,	55
Hunter,	1

Mr. Richardson having received a majority of the votes cast was declared elected.

On motion of Mr. Ebb. Williams the choice of the Convention was made unanimous.

Mr. Richardson was then introduced to the Convention. He said he had not words sufficient to express his gratitude. He was thankful to the delegates, and remarked that he had conducted everything in the other candidates giving Mr. Hunter, the Chairman, and each of the candidates, two Secretaries. He would endeavor to merit the confidence and esteem of the people of the county by honesty and conscientiously discharging the duties of the office. He said he had not during the canvas resorted to any, dishonorable measure, or used anything dishonorable against his opponent. He thought he had been fairly made, as the vote of the Convention clearly showed. He again returned thanks, and retired amid vociferous applause.

Mr. Robert Errett, Esq., the platform of the State Convention was adopted as the platform of this Convention, and after three cheers for the candidates, it adjourned *sine die*.

CONVENTION NO. 6.
COMMISSIONER AND DIRECTOR OF THE POOR.

This Convention assembled in Common Council chamber, old city building, and was called to order by Mr. E. C. Matthews.

J. U. Gill, Chauncey Bostwick, H. S. Baum and John Dougherty were elected temporary Secretaries.

Dr. John Hamilton was chosen permanent President, W. C. Brown Vice President and the temporary Secretaries made permanent Secretaries.

The delegates, by roll call, then presented their credentials, which were accepted.

Nominations for County Commissioner were declared in order. James McGunnigle, of Chartiers township, and Andy Espy, of Upper St. Clair township, were suggested. The delegates proceeded to vote *viva voce*. Mr. McGunnigle received 83 votes and Mr. Espy 27 votes. The President declared that Mr. McGunnigle had been nominated. On motion, the nomination was made unanimous.

The Convention next proceeded to nominate a candidate for Director of the Poor. Mr. Chauncey Bostwick moved that the city delegates (Pittsburgh and Allegheny) be allowed to withdraw, and the nomination be left to the decision of the delegates from the country districts. Adopted.

Mr. Henry R. Chalfant, of Wilkins township, and James W. Bell, of Robinson township, were placed in nomination.

On motion the delegates proceeded to vote *viva voce*.

Which vote was then taken, and resulted as follows: James W. Bell, 30 votes; Henry R. Chalfant, 22 votes. Mr. Bell was declared to have been nominated.

The Convention then adjourned.

Practical Test.
We have had occasion heretofore to refer to the merits of the American Button-hole and Over-seaming Sewing Machines, and are glad to know that in practical use their merits are made apparent. Every lady who has secured one is delighted with the selection, and thus secondhand "Americans" are hard to find. It fully answers every requirement for family sewing, whether in fine or coarse work; and performs the difficult work of binding around button-holes more neatly and expeditiously than can be done by hand. Mr. James Espy is the general agent of the American, and has a large stock of all the styles of the machine on hand at 178 Liberty street, so that purchasers will have no difficulty in making a choice.

Gents' Lisle Thread and Berlin gloves; gents' fine silk gloves; gents' driving gloves; gents' kid face driving gloves; gents' Lisle bruing driving gloves; gents' fine doeskin gloves, &c. A great variety of new goods at the new stand stocking store, No. 30 Fifth avenue.
DEGELMAN & BLACK.

NEW MUNICIPAL HALL.

Continued Inaugural Ceremonies—Second Day's Programme — Inspection of the Fire Department—Review of the Police —Speeches of J. M. Gazzam, Esq., and Mayor Blackmore — The Levee in the Evening.

The exercises in connection with the inauguration of the new Municipal Hall were continued and concluded yesterday. Though the programme was not of so important an official character as that of Monday, still it was of sufficient excellence to create and maintain a considerable amount of public interest throughout the day and evening. The number of visitors during the morning and afternoon was very large, the stairways, offices and lobbies being crowded, and Smithfield street, during the performances of the Great Western Band and the reviews, was densely packed with listeners and spectators.

IN THE MORNING.

At 9 o'clock the Great Western Band took position on the balcony and played choice selections. The programme consisted of the "New World March," by Faherbaco, and Potpourrie from the opera of "Ernani," arranged by N. Young.

At ten o'clock or a little later, the review of the Fire Department took place. Smithfield street from Fifth to Sixth avenues, had been barricaded, to prevent general travel. The members of the Fire Commission took position on the balcony in the front of the Hall, and the entire Department, headed by the Great Western Band, marched up smithfield street in front of City Hall and there formed in two lines on opposite side, of Smithfield street. The Commissioners then descended to the street and thoroughly inspected the men and the apparatus. The inspection over, the Department withdrew to the respective engine and truck houses. The result of the inspection was pronounced in every way satisfactory.

At eleven o'clock the band again took position on the balcony, and played the "Iron City Polka," the "Grand Potomac" by Spohr, and the "Leighten Steiner Waltz," by Labitzky.

IN THE AFTERNOON.

About two o'clock in the afternoon the police were reviewed by the Mayor and the members of the Police Committee. Shortly before the hour named one hundred and thirty members of the force met at the Central office and formed line on Diamond alley, with Lieut. Mart Hazen in command. The line of procession was taken up with the city and county express leading, followed by the Great Western Band, and then the officers in fours. The procession passed up Fifth avenue to Wood street, along Wood to Sixth avenue and Smithfield street to the Hall. Here the line halted and fronted in twos, the band taking up position on the sidewalk. The Mayor and members of the Police Committee were stationed on the balcony. His Honor Mayor Blackmore, M. Gazzam, Esq., the chairman of the committee, to address the men, who said:

Officers and Gentlemen of the Police Force:

I need not tell you that His Honor, the Mayor, the citizens and the members of the Police Committee experience great pleasure and satisfaction at the beautiful appearance which you make on this pleasant, sunny afternoon. The people of Pittsburgh may well, and do, feel justly proud of their city's police force, a constabulary equalled by few and excelled by none, in any of the great cities of the Union. It devolves upon you, officers, to protect the thousands of human lives which make up this corporate body, and to you is entrusted the custody of millions upon millions of the wealth contained in this prosperous city. The Mayor and the Police Committee feel truly proud of the manner in which you are doing your duty to him, them and the community. The office of the policeman is by no means a sinecure. The position requires that the man shall possess a clear brain, a strong and trusty arm and above all a courageous heart. He has in the discharge of his varied and multitudinous duties to bear the torrid heat of the August days and the frigid nights of wintry January. I am glad to bear testimony to the fact that never has the executive taken greater pains or exerted more diligence in procuring an effective police force than under the present city administration, and it is the desire and pleasure of the Mayor to advance his men as high as it may be possible in the matter of efficiency. It is my hope and confidence that in the future as in the past you may discharge your duties with care, punctuality, and discretion as well as with firmness and disinterestedness, so that you will meet with the hearty approval, not only of the officials of this city, but also of all its good, law-abiding citizens.

At the conclusion of Mr. Gazzam's remarks, the Mayor made a short speech. He reminded the police that he never professed or wished to be considered a sporting man. He preferred rather to be considered a worker than a talker. It was a very great pleasure to him to see the force turn out in so creditable a manner. You will believe me when I state that I was among the first in this city to make an effort to have the police force, properly uniformed and equipped, and when I look at you I have no regrets for the position I took in the matter. While my health is spared, I hope before the expiration of my official term, to make the police of this city more respected as a body by the citizens and more efficient in the discharge of their duties. It will be my delight always to support the police when they are in the right, as also to punish any who I think may be in the wrong. I owe the force many favors, and the least of which is the evident pleasure they have felt in adding to the success of the inaugural ceremonies of this magnificent Municipal Hall by the present parade.

AT NIGHT.

In the evening, shortly after 7 o'clock, the Hall was thrown open for inspection by the ladies of the city, the committee of arrangements making a provision that no gentleman unaccompanied by a lady should be admitted. The arrangement was a good one, as it saved the ladies from the annoyance of rough hustling and crowding. The Great Western Band stationed on the balcony performed the following music:

City Hall Quickstep.
Jolly Robber's Overture—Suppe.
Brunen Lusty Gallop—Budick.
Potpourrie from the Miserestraude—Julien.
Otto, arranged by S. Young.
Sweetheart Polka—Opittus.
March—composed by Prof. J. M. Schwab.
Serenade—Good Bye Sweet Heart.

No stronger had the doors been thrown open than large numbers of ladies commenced arriving and by eight o'clock every portion of the vast building was crowded by members of the fair sex and their accompanying chaperones. We have rarely if ever seen so many of the representatives of the best families of the city gathered in a public place. The ladies examined with evident satisfaction every office and expressed great delight at the completeness of the details. The carpets and upholstering led to especial commendation, and the Mayor's office seemed to be particularly interesting. Until 10 o'clock crowds continued to arrive and depart. Shortly after that hour dancing was started in two of the large unoccupied rooms on the third floor, of which a large number availed themselves with evident *gusto*. Twelve dances were on the programme and at the time they had been gone through with, the faint streaks of dawn were struggling through the shutters. Thus were concluded the ceremonies connected with the inauguration of the new Municipal Hall.

THE FATAL FALL.

The Coroner's Inquest.

Mention was made yesterday morning of the death of Patrick O'Hare, who was injured by the fall of buildings on Penn street, and died shortly after at the Homeopathic Hospital. A jury was empannelled by Coroner West and an inquest was held upon the remains at nine o'clock yesterday morning. Several of the workmen who were engaged on the building at the time of the accident were sworn, and testified as to the manner of the fatal fall. Andrew Dugan, a stone mason, said that he was at work on the building at the time of the fall. When the dust cleared away, they discovered O'Hare, who was at first unable to speak, but a few moments afterwards, said he thought he was gone. Witness had thought the building perfectly secure, the rear part being supported by columns. The floor was 15 feet from the top of the pavement, a distance of about sixteen inches. Most of the joists had been taken out, thus weakening the wall, which in itself was insufficient to support the building. The wall was but nine inches thick. Deceased was on the scaffold at the time of the accident, with several other workmen.

Several other witnesses were examined and all testified to about the same effect, that the accident was caused by the weakness of the centre wall. All seemed of the opinion that bracing would only have delayed and not entirely prevented the accident. The wall, it seems, was composed of very rotten bricks, and unfit to support its immense weight. After hearing the testimony the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

POLICE NOTES.

Brief Mention of Criminalities.

Two boys were before Mayor Callow yesterday morning on a charge of stealing a pocket-book on Sunday. The pocket-book was returned and the boys discharged.

John Kramer, of Mifflin township, yesterday made two informations before Alderman McMasters, one against James Vaux, Sr., and James, Jr., charging them with surety of the peace, and another against Mrs. Vaux, charging her with malicious mischief. The defendants have been friends of the plaintiff, and it is alleged that before leaving his property they cut the porch and grape-vines with an ax, and otherwise damaged the building. James Vaux, Sr., and his son, it is said, threatened the life of the plaintiff. Warrants were issued for their arrest.

Dr. H. Willard yesterday made an information before Mayor Blackmore against John Allen, charging him with the larceny of a set of surgical instruments valued at forty dollars.

A colored man named John Allen was yesterday arrested by Detective Herron on a charge of larceny. It is alleged John stole a set of surgical instruments from Henry Willard. A hearing will be had to-day.

The charge of assault and battery preferred on Monday against Lawrence Sproul, of Allegheny, was yesterday withdrawn.

Children's Hand Knit Zephyrz, sacks, hoods, booties, &c.; children's merino hose; children's fancy cotton hose; children's brown mixed and thrown mixed striped cotton hose; child. n's white Lisle thread gloves; children's colored Lisle thread and Berlin gloves. A large assortment of new goods at the new stand stocking store, No. 30 Fifth avenue.
DEGELMAN & BLACK.

Easily managed, simple in construction, suitab' for all kinds of work, and a beautiful lock stitch, is a Florence Sewing Machine, of which Messrs. Heckert & McKain, in this city are the agents.

Ladies, Gents' and children's summer merino underwear, all qualities. A large assortment at the new stand stocking store, No. 30 Fifth avenue.
DEGELMAN & BLACK.

BREVITIES.

DECORATION DAY is next in order.

PLANT flowers on the graves of the soldiers to-morrow.

FEMALE SUFFRAGE triumphant.—Black Maria led the police parade.

REMEMBER the soldiers' orphans and widows to-morrow who need your offerings of charity.

THE whole police force are to be drilled every week on the fourth floor of the new City Hall.

THE Central Board Committee on Vacation have decided to close the public schools to-morrow.

CAN it be justly said that a man who marries an heiress is a lover of music because he marries fortunes?

THE Hampton memorial and soldiers' monument will be decorated with flowers at four o'clock this evening.

CAPTAIN W. C. COOKE has been added to the staff of the Chief Marshal of the Allegheny procession on Decoration day.

MR. TENNYSON is respectfully requested to inform the world if he knows whether Dolly V. Arden was a sister of Enoch.

THE first gallery of the New City Hall was further ornamented yesterday by a fine likeness of the late James McAuley, Esq.

PROFESSOR Zitterbart, the leader of the orchestra at the Opera House, has a benefit to-night. An excellent bill has been prepared.

A BOY about twelve years of age was seriously injured by falling from a ladder on Beaver street, Allegheny, yesterday afternoon.

EACH company of the Allegheny Fire Department yesterday received five hundred feet of new hose. The hose is supplied with the new Jones' couplings.

AN alarm of fire was sounded from box 3 in Allegheny yesterday afternoon, caused by a slight fire in the roof of the Keystone Coffin Works. The fire was extinguished before much damage had been done.

Two horses belonging to Messrs. Herman & Co. ran off yesterday in Allegheny while attached to a carriage. One of the animals, a very valuable one, was severely injured by running into a heavy wagon.

A BOY about eight years of age, named Miller, was run over by a car on the Rebecca street Railway, on Monday night. The wheel passed over his leg below the knee, inflicting a severe injury but breaking no bones.

SMITH'S NATIONAL FIRE WORKS in the Twelfth ward, was set on fire yesterday by the explosion of a huge mass of molten iron, which fell into a pond of water, causing an explosion. The flames were soon extinguished, and did but little damage.

THE petition to Councils for the increase of the salary of the policeman has received 180 signatures in Lawrenceville, all of the petitioners being well-to-do business men. The list is headed by W. M. Phillips, Esq., who is worth a million dollars.

A SLIGHT FIRE occurred about two o'clock yesterday afternoon in Mr. Cohen's tobacco factory owned by Benjamin Cohen, on the corner of Liberty and Smithfield streets. The hook and ladder company extinguished the fire without sounding an alarm.

THE School Directors of the Twenty-first ward held a meeting to consider the action of Mr. Kehew in voting for a change of text-books in the Central Board. A Committee of Five was appointed to report at the meeting of the Board this evening.

SOME reckless individual attempted to kindle a fire by the use of a can of kerosene, yesterday morning, on Quarry street, Allegheny. The attempt was a decided success, resulting in the destruction of two frame houses. Loss about one thousand dollars, on which there is no insurance.

A YOUNG lad named Richard Lichtenheld, eleven years of age, last night strayed from his home in Allegheny city, and it is feared has met with some accident. Any information of him may be left at the Mayor's office, or the residence of his parents, No. 67 Carpenter alley, Allegheny city.

JAMES Jackson and Anne Dawson were celebrating the opening of Municipal Hall by driving around town in a very reckless sort of style last evening, running into street cars, &c., regardless of consequences. After a good deal of trouble, Officers Ramsey and Bonebrake succeeded in arresting the fast couple on Fifth avenue. They were taken to the lock-up, and will explain this morning.

HARRY OLIVER, Esq., Chairman of the Republican County Executive committee,